The New-York Times.

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OBSEQUIES OF MR. SUMNER.

DEPARTURE OF THE REMAINS FROM THIS CITY.

THE SCENE AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL YESTERDAY MORNING—PROCESSION TO THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

The decision of the Senate committee that the remains of Senator Sumner should not be detained in this City to receive Municipal honors precluded the possibility of any public honors being shown on the arrival of the body here on Friday night or at its departure at an early hour yesterday morning. Such was the desire that the remains should pass quietly through the Metropolis, where thousands would have joined in the mournful cortége to pay the last tribute of respect to the illustrious statesman, that even the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were not aware of the arrangements until the party arrived at the hotel about 12 o'clock on Friday night. On the arrival of the remains at the hotel they were placed in one of the front parlors of the second floor, and the delegation from the capital soon after retired, leaving the remains in charge of Capt. Leary, of the City Hall Police and twelve officers, two of whom were relieved every two hours during the night. The coffin was not taken from the heavy pine case in which it was inclosed, and, excepting the pall which was thrown over it, there was nothing in the appearance of the room to mark the presence of the illustrious dead. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a few persons collected outside the hotel to witness the procession to the Forty-second Street Depot. Flags were hoisted at half-mast from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Hoffman House, the Hotel Brunswick, the St. James Hotel, Union League Club, and other buildings around Madison square. Within the hotel preparations were being made for the removal of the coffin. The undertaker, J., V. Cantrell, of Fourth avenue, arrived with the hearse and twelve carriages about 8:15. It was found that the case in which the casket was inclosed was too large to enter the hearse, so that the coffin had to be taken out. At this time few persons were present, except the members of the delegation from Washington and some of the guests of the hotel, and, at the request of the latter, the undertaker unscrewed the lid and permitted them to take a last look at the body. The appearance of the face was natural. The body was attired in an ordinary black coat, vest, and pants. The right hand lay across the breast, partly concealed beneath the vest, in the position in which he usually held it when addressing the Senate. At 9 o'clock the coffin was born to the hearse, the Senators, Representatives, and other friends of the deceased walking after the casket, two deep, as follows: Senators Anthony, Schurz, Sargent, Oglesby, Stockton, and McCreery, and Representatives Hurlbut, of Illinois; Hale, of Maine; Foster, of Ohio; Rainey, of South Carolina; Clayton, of California; Soudder, of New-York; Randall, of Pennsylvania; Beck, of Kentucky, and Hancock, of Pennsylvania; Col. J. R. French, the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, and his son; Mr. E. R. French, Col. S. S. Blackford, Chief of the Capitol Police, representing the Sergeant at Arms of the House; Messrs. Cyrus W. Field, A. A. Low, S. B. Chittenden, and Elliot C. Cowden, of the Chamber of Commerce; Messrs. Marsh, Wales, Acton, Gay, Osgood, Lothrop, Darling, and Jarvis, of the Union League Club; Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate, and Rev. Frederick W. Hinckley, of Washington; Dr. Joseph T. Johnson, Mr. Sumner's physician, and Mr. A. Johnson, his private secretary; Major Ben Perley Poore, and others, who had accompanied the remains from Washington, and the Washington Police, eight in number, four colored and four white, carried the casket. When the coffin was placed in the hearse the cortege slowly proceeded up Fifth avenue in the following order:

Detachment of City Hall Police.
Senate Committee in carriages.
Hearse.
Washington Police.
Deputation from Union League Club.
Deputation from Chamber of Commerce.
Citizens.
Guests of Fifth Avenue Hotel in carriages.

The procession attracted little attention. Upon reaching the Grand Central Depot, the City Hall Police formed in line on each side of the entrance. The coffin was then removed, and the Senate Committee followed the casket with heads uncovered, until it was placed in the baggage-car ready to receive it. The train to which the funeral car was attached was the 10 o'clock express to Boston. Two Wagner drawing-room cars were ready to convey the mourners, one if which was heavily draped inside and outside with white and black crape, festooned along the sides and at both ends. When the coffin was placed in the baggage-car it was again inclosed in the pine case and covered with a black velvet pall. A large number of persons collected at the depot to see the train start. There was a delay of nearly half an hour from the time the procession reached the depot until the departure of the train, during which the members of the delegation from the Capitol remained on the platform. The deputations from the Union League Club and the Chamber of Commerce accompanied the remains to Boston to be present at the funeral.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN ON ITS WAY.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 14.—The train with the car containing Senator Sumner's body arrived here at five minutes past two o'clock this afternoon and remained about five minutes. The flags on the various public and private buildings have been flying at half-mast all day. The coffin was opened just before the train reached here, and the remains showed no change from the condition they were in at starting. A slight injury to the engine delayed the train on the way about a quarter of an hour, and a change of locomotives was made.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 14.—The funeral train arrived here at 3:05 P. M., forty minutes late. An immense crowd was present at the depot, including all the prominent residents of the city and county. On the arrival of the train Col. Palfrey, of the Governor's staff, introduced the Congressional Committee to the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature. Senator Hayes, of Boston, spoke briefly, and Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, made an appropriate reply. The train stopped in the city half an hour, during which time the Congressional party dined at the Massasoit House.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 14.—The train containing the remains of Charles Sumner passed through this city at 5:30 P. M., making a stop of about ten minutes. About 5,000 persons gathered at the depot. All the church-bells were tolled, flags were hung at half-mast, and the depot was draped in mourning. A delegation of colored citizens took the train and accompanied the remains to Boston.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 14.—The body of Senator Sumner is now lying in the Old Doric Hall, in the State-house, under a guard of honor from the State company of colored troops. The ceremonies of its reception were very simple and unostentatious. The delegations from Washington having it in charge were met at Springfield by the committee of the State Legislature, on the arrival of the train from New-York there, and in this city by representatives of the local Government, and with the remains were escorted across the city from the railway station to the State-house by a mounted guard of City Police on white horses, and larger detachments of city and State Police. There was an immense crowd of people, but they were kept at a respectful distance. The arrival of the train was proclaimed by the tolling of the bells all over the city by the fire alarm telegraph, and this was continued until the State-house was reached, and the body deposited in its temporary resting place.

A committee, composed of the Mayor, the Aldermen of the city, members of the Legislature, and of the Board of Trade, received the body. In formally tendering it Senator Anthony said:

May it please your Excellency, we are commanded by the Senate of the United States to render back to you your illustrious dead. Nearly a quarter of a century ago you dedicated to the public service a man who was even then greatly distinguished. He remained in it, quickening its patriotism, informing its councils, and leading in its deliberations, until, having survived in continuous service, all his original associates, he has closed his earthly career. With reverend hands, we bring to you his mortal part that it may be committed to the soil of the State already renowned that gave him birth. Take it. It is yours. The part which we do not return to you is not wholly yours to receive, nor altogether ours to give. It belongs to the country, to mankind, to freedom, to civilization, to humanity. We come to you with emblems of mourning, which fairly testify to the sorrow that dwells in the breasts upon which they be. So much is due to the infirmity of human nature. But in the view of reason and philosophy is it not rather a matter of high gratulation that a life so pure in its personal qualities, so high in its public aims, so fortunate in the fruition of noble effort, has closed safely before age had marred its intelligence and vigor; before time had dimmed the lustre of its genius. May it please your Excellency, our mission is completed. We commit to you the body of Charles Sumner. His undying fame the muse of history has already taken in her keeping.

Gov. Washburn responded in behalf of the State Committee.

The great citizens' meeting was held in Faneuil Hall during the afternoon, while the train was approaching the city. It was one of the most notable of the many notable gatherings held within its ancient walls. In the vast crowd of listeners in the body of the hall and the galleries were representatives of all classes, conspicuous among whom were the faces of many colored people, and in the company on the platform and among the speakers, were many men who are the most prominent in the city and State, representing all shades of political opinion. The hall was heavily draped and darkened with emblems of mourning, presenting a sombre and saddening appearance. The Mayor presided, and the speakers were Hon. Richard H. Dana, J. B. Smith, the colored representative from Cambridge, between whom and Mr. Sumner there has long been the strongest personal friendship; Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Gen. N. P. Banks, Hon. Mr. Gaston, the last Democratic Mayor, and Rev. Edward Everett Hale. Wendell Phillips was the First Vice President. Prominent about the President of the occasion were Vice President Wilson, William Lloyd Garrison, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Frank Bird, and many others equally well known. Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., in the course of his remarks said:

"I am aware, Sir, that I owe the honor and privilege of my post this morning to the fact that you and some others remember that I have been a friend of Mr. Sumner from my boyhood to the last. He was, indeed, a friend. I will not say faithful and just, but partial and kind to me. And to-day it is most fitting that I should restrict myself. As a little testimony of what I know and remember, and which is not lost to the rising generation, I can bear witness that in the University his life was extremely studious; that at the age of twenty-three he had secured the reputation of a scholar and thinker, and the respect and friendship of eminent men in jurisprudence and letters. When he went to Europe, at the age of twenty-six, he bore credentials from the first men of America to the first men of Europe, for they knew that he would justify all that they could say of him. And his great success in all parts of the Old World was owing not merely to his genial social qualities, his affectionate heart, and his varied accomplishments, and there are many who know that in London and Paris, and Vienna, and Rome, his days and nights were as laborious and studious as within the walls of Harvard University. He commanded the respect and the glad attention of the most eminent men, holding the most responsible positions in Europe. They foresaw in him the great publicist and statesman to which time developed him. I knew him in varied relations, sacred, professional and literary, but I pass them all by for the consideration of the part he took in organizing the great party of freedom in 1848. He had been indifferent to ordinary politics until the anti-slavery cause, passing out of the region of mere moral effort, shaped itself into a movement of practical politics. It was at his chambers in Court street that that small band of men was in the habit of gathering preparatory to the Buffalo Convention of 1848. And I would pause a moment, Sir, to pay my tribute of respect, in which I know that you, Mr. Vice President of the United States, will heartily join to the disinterestedness, the courage, the fidelity of the men who began that undertaking in those dark days when it seemed but hopeless and promised little else than labor and sacrifice. I recall the faces and voices, some of which have passed away, of Mr. Adams, Henry Wilson, Charles Allen, of Worcester; Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem; Samuel Hoar, of Concord, and his sons; Dr. Palfrey, of Cambridge; Horace Mann—but I cannot complete the roll. Our thoughts to-day are directed to one of its youngest, who became the most eminent of all. He has the right to have said of him what Burke said of Charles James Fox in tribute to his efforts to save and protect the suffering East Indies from the oppression of the East India Company: "He put to the hazard his ease, his interests, his friendship, everything, for the benefit of a race of men he had never seen, who could not even give him thanks. He hurried to those who were unable to request a benefit or punish an injury. He was traduced and maligned for his supposed motives. He well knew that, as in the Roman triumphal processions, so in all public service, obloquy is an essential ingredient in the possession of all true glory." Social ostracism had fallen upon him in a measure which this generation can hardly credit. Although it wounded his sensibilities in many directions, it never affected his action. And I know, as an intimate friend, that it did not affect his feelings toward individuals. He did not deal with men as units, as the chemist deals with the ocean by its drops. He dealt with them by classes and races. He raised up allies or opponents, friends or enemies, by masses in obedience to those great laws of opinion and passion with which he dealt especially. Mr. Mayor, could I testify to the manner in which he bore himself during the most powerful trial of constancy and dignity which I ever knew any man to be subjected to? I refer to that period when his first election to the Senate was pending before the Legislature. He was tried by the advice of anxious and zealous friends and by the hostility, reproaches, and sneers of the enemies of his cause. Everything seemed at stake upon that issue. He was urged to see this man or that man, or allow such and such persons to be brought to him. It was represented to him that if he would meet more freely with those who had the decision in their power, and not hold himself aloof; if he would say, by pen or tongue, this or that word, the result might be secure. But we who stood about him know that he was firm and immovable as the rock of Plymouth surrounded by the dashings of a December sea. Neither by what he did or did not do, or say or did not say, did he contribute anything to the result. This was not only in obedience to what he knew to be self-respect, but that he felt that his usefulness in the post depended upon the manner in which he obtained it. And when, at length, the hour of triumph came, he did not allow himself to regard it as a personal triumph over any party of individuals or small body of men, whatever might have been his relations to them. And I well remember—it is as fresh to me as if it were yesterday—going into his chamber on the day after the election, and noticed an expression of sadness on his noble countenance. The newspapers of the day were strewn upon the floor, and he said, with a sigh, 'Ah, when I see that the cannon are firing and bells are ringing in New-England, and on the Western Reserve of Ohio, I am inexpressibly sad at the thought that I cannot, I know I cannot, meet the public expectations in this cause.' But, Mr. Mayor, could he have foreseen then the scenes of the last days; could he have foreseen that, in three and twenty years, the news of his death would have been met by the tears and sobs of 4,000,000 of an enfranchised race; that his seat in the Senate, from which he should once be driven by violence, would be draped in mourning by the hands of his colleagues, and adorned with the freshest flowers of the Southern soil; could he have known that the news of the event was to be spread in a few hours through the civilized world, and responded to by tributes of honor and praise from more than one continent and from the isles of the sea; that business and thought would be arrested throughout this Republic, and held as by a spell for days; that flags would be worn at half-mast, the bells tolled in Charleston, S. C.; that Independence Hall in Philadelphia would respectfully solicit the honor of holding for a few hours his remains on their funeral march; that the great Emporium of New-York could not be satisfied, in the eagerness of its demand to do him honor; and that here in his own Commonwealth and city the entire community should unite—past differences forgotten and buried—in the most tender and respectful tributes—ah, Sir, if he could have foreseen this, or the one hundredth part of this, he would not have said he could not meet public expectation."

To-morrow the body will lie in state from early forenoon until dark, but the face will not be exposed to view. The city is generally in mourning, the flags at half-mast, and all the public and many of the private buildings heavily draped, some elaborately, with mourning.

The passage of the train from New-York to Boston was marked by many exhibitions of respect to the memory of the dead. In Springfield minute guns were fired and the bells tolled. In Worcester the bells were also tolled, and in almost every place along the line, especially within this State, some special mark of recognition of its mission was made. The locomotive from Springfield to this city was fitted in complete mourning.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, March 14.—Faneuil Hall has seldom been the scene of a popular demonstration of love and respect to departed worth exceeding the one exhibited at noon to-day. An hour and a half before the exercises commenced ladies were admitted to the balconies, which were immediately filled. Soon after the doors were thrown open to the public, and the hall filled to its utmost capacity. The hall was elaborately hung with emblems of mourning, and on the platform were Vice President Wilson and a large number of distinguished men. Opposite the platform was a portrait of the late Senator, with date of birth and death on each side.

Mayor Cobb presided. Among the Vice Presidents were Wendell Phillips, Robert C. Winthrop, Richard H. Dana, B. R. Curtis, Sidney Bartlett, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. The services were commenced by reading from the original manuscript in Mr. Sumner's handwriting an extract from his eulogy on President Lincoln, which was followed by prayer by Rev. Dr. Lothrop.

Richard H. Dana then addressed the meeting, and offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

It having pleased the Almighty Maker of Men and All-wise Disposer of Events to bring to a close the life and labors on earth of Charles Sumner, the citizens of his native town assembled in this hall—sacred to the memories of great and good men—desiring to express our sorrow for this bereavement and our gratitude for his life and services, do unanimously agree upon these resolutions.

Resolved, That the benefactions of his public services have penetrated to the depth of our civilization, touched the springs of our national life, and will be felt for generations in the renewed and purified organization of the Republic.

Resolved, To this great result, affecting humanity itself everywhere and in all ages, he contributed not only by what he has said and done and suffered in the Chamber of the Senate, but by stirring and tireless appeals for thirty years to the conscience and heart, the magnanimity and sensibilities, of the whole people of this land.

Resolved, We recall with special satisfaction his inexhaustible moral energy, his marvelous intellectual vigor, his untiring industry, his varied attainments, the purity of his private purposes, the scholarly charm of his life and conversation, the dignity of his bearing, his indomitable resolution, a capacity of enthusiasm for right and indignation against wrong, and a civil courage which neither feared nor courted the hate or favor of men.

Resolved, While we unite with the other citizens of our Commonwealth and of the Republic in expressions of sorrow for such a loss, and satisfaction and pride in such a life and service, we have a nearer claim and more special interest as citizens of Boston, the place of his birth and home, in whose institutions he was educated and to whose peculiar care his mortal remains are to be confided. We acknowledge the interest he always took in our institutions of education, charity, art, science, and letters, and the aid he rendered to them by his pen and tongue, his counsels and labors. We recognize that his name will add lustre to our history, and we desire especially to record our testimony to the fact that, while his thoughts were directed and his powers devoted to the enfranchisement of a race, the reorganization of our national system, the adjustment of our relations with liberty and law, and to our intercourse with foreign powers, he never failed as a public agent in the Senate to give full attention and conscientious labor to the material interests of our city, and to anything that concerned its dignity or welfare.

Resolved, We heartily approve the action of the State and the city in preparing for the remains of Charles Sumner a public funeral, in which all our people may unite the honors it has been the wont of our city and community to pay to its illustrious dead.

Resolved, That there should be erected a permanent memorial of Charles Sumner, such as becomes a community not unmindful of its duty to its great and good citizens and the minds of future generations. We recommend that this memorial be one to which all, however poor, and of whatever age, race, or party may make contributions.

Resolved, To carry out the purpose of the preceding resolve, the Mayor is requested to appoint a committee of fifty citizens.

Addresses appropriate to the solemn occasion were made by J. B. Smith, A. H. Rice, Rev. E. E. Hale, Ex-Mayor Gaston, Ralph Waldo Emerson, N. P. Banks, and others. The speeches were brief, and the meeting broke up before 2 o'clock. Rev. E. E. Hale, in his address, read the following note, written immediately preceding the firing on Fort Sumter:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1860.

DEAR HALE: I doubt whether anything can be done this Winter for ancient history. That of to-day will be too absorbing. Meanwhile, pray keep Massachusetts noble and true at the head of the column, where in character and intelligence she belongs. Nothing can be gained by subserviency or by cute argument to find human freedom and its safeguards unconstitutional. Not in vain have I studied my duty here, and I know that nothing is more important than for our dear Commonwealth to stand as she is precisely, nor more nor less. In the catastrophe which is imminent, I wish her to hold fast to the old flag. Pray help her. But I count upon her Governor. God bless you.

Ever yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

"I count upon her Governor," repeated Mr. Hall. [Applause.] Young men, remember that, and remember him. In these days, when we want to bring the Republic back again where he left her, remember that; that the great man, in the darkest moment, counted on the Governor. [Cries of "Good," and applause.]

Vice President Wilson wrote a letter to the meeting, in which he says:

In his death impartial liberty has lost a devoted champion, the country a true patriot and pure statesman, and republican institutions throughout the world a sympathising and undoubting friend. He had lived to see the extirpation of slavery and the triumph of the Union. But trials, disappointments, and sickness came to him. But none but his intimate friends knew how bravely he bore them. While, however, he greatly feared that he might become incapable for labor and further usefulness, he had no dread of death. Less than one year ago, while sitting alone with him in his room, giving him that advice, so easy to give and so hard to take, to cease from labor and take the much-needed rest, he said to me with great earnestness: "If my works were completed and my Civil Rights bill passed, no visitor could enter the door that would be more welcome than death." The failure to complete that allotted task was his regret in his last moments, and the Civil Rights bill he commended to an honored colleague.

A letter highly eulogistic of the departed Senator was also received from Charles Francis Adams.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. WASHBURN.

BOSTON, March 14.—Gov. Washburn has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, Three o'clock of Monday afternoon, the 16th inst., has been determined upon as the hour for the funeral of Charles Sumner; and,

Whereas, It is believed the people of the Commonwealth, without distinction of party, will desire to participate in this last tribute of respect and affection to the great Senator who served them so long and so well; Therefore, I request the officials of the cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth to make provision for the solemnization of the hour named by the tolling of bells, and such other services as they may deem appropriate to the occasion.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES TO BE HELD IN KING'S CHAPEL.

BOSTON, Mass., March 14.—Owing to the limited size of Doric Hall, it has been decided to hold the funeral services of Senator Sumner in Kings Chapel.

MOURNING FOR SENATOR SUMNER IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The only action taken in this city relative to the death of Senator Sumner has been by the colored citizens, who held a meeting last night and adopted resolutions of regret and condolence. Their churches will be draped for a period of thirty days, and they will wear crape the same length of time.

FREAK OF AN ENGINE—ONE MAN KILLED.

ALTOONA, Penn., March 14.—An engine, standing in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's yard at this place, got started in some way without any person on it, and ran through the round-house, across an open space, and into a large machine shop, running the entire length of the shop, over 300 feet, in which over 500 men were at work. One man, named Croofman, was killed, and another, named Bradley, had his leg taken off, and cannot live. The engine smashed everything in its course.

WASHINGTON.

THE M'CRARY TRANSPORTATION BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The House met for debate upon the McCrary Transportation bill only, no other business being in order. At the opening of the session seventeen Representatives had already indicated their intention to speak on the bill, and the number was soon increased. Judge Pratt, of Iowa, supported the bill. He thought the people had a right to reasonable transportation. He disposed of the constitutional question by maintaining that transportation is a constituent element of commerce. Mr. Stannard, of Missouri, the merchant Representative from St. Louis, discussed the question from the commercial point of view. To show the necessity for additional outlets for the grain of the West, he quoted statistics exhibiting the immense grain produced. He showed that the centre of the cereal products had changed from the Wabash country in 1856 to the Mississippi River in 1874. He especially advocated the St. Louis theory of water transportation, and insisted that there was a saving of an average of twelve cents per bushel between the West and New-York, and of nineteen cents between the West and Liverpool in favor of the Mississippi outlet. Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, reverted to the constitutional arguments, and maintained that the provisions of the Constitution gave full warrant for the proposed legislation by the bill. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, adopted a similar line of argument. Mr. Eden, Democrat, from Illinois, opposed the bill from the old-time Democratic principles.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads have invited the Government Directors and the new Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad to be present at a conference with that committee some time during the coming week. The conference involves the determination by the committee of questions of very great interest to that road. The scope of this is comprised in the subjoined resolution, which has been introduced in the committee. The committee are understood to have nearly agreed to report a bill covering the substantial points of the resolution, but before reporting it they have desired a conference with the Directors of the road. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine the charter and laws in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting at an early day, upon the following points:

First—Whether any legislation is desirable or proper for the purpose of the localization of the executive power of the company, as suggested by the Government Directors in their report written Dec. 1, 1873.

The purpose of this point is to inquire whether or not some of the directors should be located in cities nearer to the road, and not all in Boston and New-York, as at present.

Second—Whether any legislation is required for the purpose of rendering the lands opened by said company subject to taxation.

Third—Whether the alleged contract of said company with the Wyoming Coal Company is not prejudicial to the rights of the United States, and contrary to the charter of the road and to public policy.

Fourth—Whether the policy of aiding the construction of other railroads is detrimental to the interests of the United States and against the charter rights of said company.

Fifth—Whether any legislation is required to regulate passenger freights and fares upon that road, or to explain the provisions of their charter as regards prorating with other roads; and that such committee have leave to report at any time.

The committee have also considered another resolution directing an inquiry into the Omaha Bridge question, and the approaches to that bridge from Council Bluffs. The resolution provides for an inquiry whether the charge of $10 per car and five cents per pound for the transportation across the bridge is not a violation of the charter, and whether the road from the eastern approaches at the Omaha Bridge should not be under the same management as the main line of the Union Pacific Road. There seems to be very little difference of opinion among the members of the committee upon the general subject, but before making any recommendation to the House they have determined to call this conference with the Directors of the road.

MR. KELLOGG EXPOSES FERNANDO WOOD'S MISSTATEMENTS.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, obtained leave to conclude his speech upon the legislative bill, which was interrupted by the announcement of the death of Mr. Sumner, on Thursday last. Mr. Kellogg devoted himself especially to the tabulated statements in Fernando Wood's recent speech, and showed beyond controversy the gross inaccuracies of those figures. Mr. Kellogg showed that Fernando Wood, to swell the number of civil service employes, had included large numbers of persons employed for temporary service, whose names were all in the list of vouchers, and some of whom had only received $2 in an entire year. He produced one list of ninety-one persons which had been charged to the State Department by Mr. Wood and his statistician. They were shown to be Commissioners of the centennial, who received no pay from the Government whatever, and whose entire expenses were paid, as Mr. Kelley declared, by the City of Philadelphia. Mr. Kellogg, by counter figures, showed that the Administration has reduced expenditures within the last six years by $80,000,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SATURDAY'S SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The session of the House to-day was given up exclusively to debate. Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, concluded the speech commenced by him last Wednesday on the Legislative Appropriation bill. All the other speeches were on the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce, and were made by Messrs. Pratt, of Iowa; Stanard, of Missouri; Hazelton, of Wisconsin; Burrows, of Michigan, and Eden, of Illinois. Mr. Cox, of New-York, presented a memorial signed by Peter Cooper, Cooper, Hewitt & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., L. P. Morton, J. S. Schultz, A. A. Low & Bros., N. L. & Geo. Griswold, and other prominent business men of New-York, for such legislation as may insure the full success of the centennial celebration.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $3,002,629; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,970,000; coin, $86,240,743; including coin certificates, $40,627,800; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

SENATOR BOUTWELL.

Senator Boutwell, who has been quite sick for several days, is much better to-day, and was able to walk out. He expects to resume his seat in the Senate on Tuesday.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. Oscar C. Badger is ordered as Executive Officer of the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 25th inst. Commander John C. Watson is ordered to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Mare Island, Cal., Navy-yard, by the 25th of April next. Capt. Earl English is detached from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the Congress at Key West, Fla. Commander John P. Russell is detached from duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Mare Island Navy-yard and ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion. Master Wm. H. Everett is detached from the Congress and ordered to the Wyoming.

FINANCIAL.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printing division during the week ending to-day was $1,054,300; shipments, $634,300; shipments of notes, $980,000. The Treasurer holds in trust as security for national bank circulation, $392,773,200, and for public deposits, $16,245,200. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $281,900; for the month, $3,741,028; for the fiscal year, $69,376,940. The outstanding national bank circulation is $348,334,389.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF JUDGE DENT.

Judge Louis Dent, a brother of Mrs. Grant, is dangerously ill at his residence in this city, with but little hope of his recovery. He has been suffering from a tumor in his stomach for several months, and and it has now assumed a very serious condition, and he lies at the point of death.

THE INDIANS.

A RESERVATION ENCROACHED ON BY WHITE SETTLERS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the Secretary of War copies of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and a letter from Charles Adams, Agent at the Los Pinos Indian Agency in Colorado, reporting that parties from New-Mexico have taken up ranches and located town sites, not on the lands proposed to be ceded by the agreement with the Ute Indians on the 13th of September last, but upon the fifteen miles strip of territory south of said lands that is expressly reserved for the Southern bands of Utes when they shall be prepared to engage in herding. It is also reported that a hundred or more white men are now in the neighborhood waiting for Spring to open, for the evident purpose of passing over the Ute reservation, if not to settle upon it. Secretary Delano says the great importance of keeping this reservation free from encroachment of the whites cannot be too highly estimated. For this purpose, and to keep good faith with the Utes, in compliance with the provisions of the treaty of 1868, which are affirmed in the agreement recently entered into with them, and to keep the pledge made to them while in Washington, that the Government would protect their reservation, the Secretary of the Interior to-day formally requests that a sufficient military force be ordered to proceed to the vicinity of the reservation, with instructions to notify all parties concerned that no unauthorized white persons will be permitted to go upon said reservation, and that those who are now trespassing thereon must abandon it immediately or they will be forcibly removed.

THE ARMED EXPLORING EXPEDITION STARTED DOWN THE YELLOWSTONE—"SITTING" BULL AND HIS MEN.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Major A. B. Sweitzer, Second Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, under date of Feb. 14, reports that the exploring expedition of citizens organized in Bozeman, Montana Territory, has started down the Yellowstone. It numbers 125 persons, and there are twenty-five more to join. They have seventeen wagons, principally drawn by oxen, and most of the party are on foot. They have 400 rounds of small-arm ammunition for each man, and two small cannon, with 100 rounds per cannon.

Lieut. Doarle while in the Judith Basin country met parties from Fort Peck who reported that "Sitting Bull" and his band of Sioux were encamped on Big Dry Creek that runs north into the Missouri, near Fort Peck, and that a large band of Sioux are encamped and hunting buffalo near Bear Paw Mountains, north-east of Benton. These Indians are north to hunt buffalo and trade arms and ammunition from the Missouri River traders. There appears to be no limit to the amount of ammunition and arms these Indians can get, except the means to purchase with.

CANADA.

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE MANITOBA TERRITORY.

OTTAWA, March 14.—The Manitoba delegates, Messrs. Howard and Royal, of the Provincial Government, are here, pursuing negotiations with the Dominion Government for extended territorial boundaries, and improved relations in other respects with the Dominion. The members of the House of Commons from that region will shortly be here to assist in promoting the views of the delegates. According to the plan submitted by the Executive Council of Manitoba, the province, as extended, would embrace an area of about 109,000,000 acres instead of 9,000,000 as at present, and would extend to the west, north, and east, and be made to meet the western frontier of Ontario.

THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE—DECISION IN SALVAGE CASES.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 14.—The address in answer to the Governor's speech passed both branches of the Legislature yesterday afternoon, after a short discussion.

In the Vice Admiralty Court to-day Chief Justice Young gave a decision in the life salvage case of the steam-ship Atlantic, awarding $1,500 to the fishermen of Prospect, who secured the passengers' salvage, to be distributed in sums varying from $150 to $30 each among sixteen persons. In the salvage case of the schooner Margaret $2,000 were awarded.

PROBABLE LOSS OF A BARK.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 14.—Capt. Graham, of the ship Marlborough, which arrived here in distress yesterday, reports: "On the 10th inst. saw a bark of about 600 tons bearing down upon him, under two lower topsails, with her ensign union down, and an urgent signal on her mizzen topmast-head, and burning tar barrels. She had a large crew on her deck, and a boat ready for launching. I was unable to render assistance on account of the heavy sea running. The bark came within half a mile of the Marlborough when her foremast went by the board. It was blowing a hurricane all night. The bark was last seen lying with her head to the northward. Next morning, when the weather moderated, I endeavored to find the disabled vessel, but could see nothing of her. I could not make out her name. She was painted dark green, with white painted ports. She had a square stern, square white house aft, and also a house forward.

LARGE FIRE AT DENISON, TEXAS—LOSS $40,000.

DENISON, Texas, March 14.—The Union Passenger Depot here, the Adams and Texas Express offices adjoining, and thirty freight cars, laden with merchandise and lumber, and a number of valuable sample trunks, were consumed by fire this morning. The flames spread so rapidly that but for a timely fall of rain, the freight depot and Government warehouse would have been burned. Loss $40,000. The railroad company will immediately rebuild the depot.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 14.—A bill was introduced in the State Senate to-day, to prohibit the licensing of houses of ill-fame, and to prevent medical inspection by boards of health or otherwise of the inmates thereof. This is in view of the fact that some of the cities in the State are agitating the proposition to adopt the license and inspection system for such houses.

FIFTEEN YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 14.—Judge Barnard to-day sentenced Thomas Hicks, charged with highway robbery, but who pleaded guilty to grand larceny, to fifteen years in State Prison.

A LIBEL SUIT—A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR SENT TO JAIL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 14.—John R. McLean, one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was sent to jail to-day by Judge Marchant, in the Police Court, for persisting in refusing to answer questions propounded to him yesterday. The case before the court was one in which Thomas Quinn and Ex-Judge Hoeffer were plaintiffs, and Schonden, engineer of the Water works, was the defendant. The charge was a libel in causing a publication affecting the plaintiffs' character. McLean was asked who gave the information on which the publication was based, and refused to answer.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 15—1 A. M.—Clear and cold weather, with north-west winds, continue in New-England and the Middle States; partly cloudy weather, with easterly to variable winds prevail in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the South Atlantic States. The temperature has risen in the Gulf States, with threatening weather and rain. It has also risen in the North-west, with southerly winds, and areas of snow and rain. The barometer has risen in the districts on the Atlantic coast; it remains highest in the lake region, while it has fallen but slightly in the Mississippi Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, clear and partly cloudy weather and continued low temperature will prevail, with north-west to variable winds during the day.

For the lake region and southward to the Ohio Valley and Virginia, easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature, falling barometer, and increasing cloudiness, with possibly light rain in the Lower Ohio Valley, and with light snow or rain in the upper-lake region.

For the North-west, south-east to south-west winds, with cloudy weather and light rain or snow, followed by clearing weather.

For the Gulf States and the southern portion of the South Atlantic States, generally cloudy weather and light rains, with east and south winds, and rising temperature.

The Ohio River will continue to fall slowly at Cincinnati and Louisville.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	34°	22°	3:30 P. M.	49°	37°
6 A. M.	33°	23°	6 P. M.	44°	33°
9 A. M.	39°	30°	9 P. M.	38°	29°
12 M.	43°	40°	12 P. M.	37°	27°

Average temperature yesterday.....30½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....39½°
Average temperature for last week.....28 4-7°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year.....38 4-7°

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the last week shows that the mean height of barometer was 29.576 inches, the maximum being 29.969 on the 14th, and the minimum 22.351 on the 10th inst. The mean temperature during the week was 26.4. The maximum was 38 on the 8th, and the minimum 14 on the 13th inst. The distance traveled by the wind during the week was 3,120 miles.

AN EXPRESS OFFICE ROBBED.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 14. — Burglars broke into Adams' Express office here last night, and took away a messenger's safe which had just arrived from New-York, broke it open and took the contents. The safe was recovered this morning some distance from the office. The loss is not known, as the burglars destroyed the accompanying way-bill. The safe, in the course of business, would have been opened by the company this morning.

A FACTORY BURNED BY BURGLARS—LOSS, $200,000.

WOODBRIDGE, Canada, March 14.—Early this morning the office of the Woodbridge Agricultural Implement and Machine Works was entered by burglars, who blew open the safe and rifled it of the contents, which consisted of promissory notes and other papers to the value of upward of $100,000. They then set fire to the buildings, which were entirely consumed. The loss on buildings and manufactured stock will exceed $200,000. About 100 men are thrown out of employment.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION IN BINGHAMTON—THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 14.—The Coroner's inquest into the cause of the death of David J. Smith, the water-works engineer, was continued last evening. State Boiler Inspector Upton and Deputy Cauldwell, of the Twenty-seventh District, were sworn. They concur with other experts that the explosion was caused by imperfect connections between two boilers. The inspectors say the boilers were first-class iron, well made, and in good condition at the time of the explosion. The inquest not yet concluded.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 14.—The bill to repeal that part of the city charter of St. Louis which

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SONNET.

Alas! sweet Life, that thou must fly so fast!
Is there no breathing-space for thee and me?
So much we have to say, and learn, and see,
So late it seems since Spring's glad moments past,—
And now the leaves change color at the blast,
And the chill mists come creeping up the lea,
While one by one friends pass me silently
To the strange rest that ends this coil at last.
With them depart the splendor and the glow,
The fervor caught from meadow, mount, and river,
The lovely light, purer than unstained snow,
That filled dear eyes and made the pulses quiver;
Ah! let me, then, call back the word I said,—
'Tis better life should fly, since friends have fled.

—*John Dennis, in the Spectator.*

THE STORY OF BURTON'S LOAN.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I.—BEGUN BY GODFREY BURTON.

In 1870, I was in difficulties. The situation was not absolutely novel in my experience, for I was not born to, nor had I achieved, the greatness which consists in always having as much money as one wants. But, as that particular crisis in my difficulties happens to be associated with certain occurrences in the life of Arthur Digby, which I am requested to narrate, I mention the fact. Arthur Digby, a young barrister of whom people are beginning to hear at present, was in 1870 working very hard in obscurity, at both law and literature, actuated by the double motive of great natural industry, and an exceedingly imprudent attachment to a remarkably beautiful girl, who, in popular phrase, "had not a shilling." Alice Townshend was the only daughter of a widow, a mild little lady, of a simple and unworldly way of thinking, who had consented to an engagement between the young people, which had already lasted a year. Of course, I, being a proverbially imprudent person, had preached prudence in the first instance to Arthur; equally, of course, he had paid the utmost disregard to everything I said; and when he introduced me to Alice Townshend, I was disgusted with myself for having said it, and advised him to marry her as soon as she could get her wedding-gown made. Though he laughed at me, Arthur repeated my sage counsel to his betrothed, and I believe it made her take to me at once.

In the Summer of 1870, Arthur Digby began to see his way to giving Alice a home, for which he might decently ask her to exchange her mother's picturesque cottage at Dulwich; and we were all in tolerably good spirits. I was almost as free of the cottage, by this time, as Arthur himself, and as much in the confidence of Mrs. Townshend, with respect to her hopes, her fears, her pride, admiration and general feelings, regarding her only and absent son. According to Mrs. Townshend, this incomparable Herbert combined every physical and moral perfection; but he had unaccountably failed to qualify himself for any of the possibly distinguished careers which had been proposed to him, and was now in Paris, filling some situation, respecting which his mother's statements were anything but clear. A large and handsomely-framed portrait of Herbert Townshend occupied a conspicuous position in the drawing-room of the cottage, which contained only one other object of much interest. This was a beautiful and valuable cabinet of ebony and red lacker-work, a superb specimen of the style known as "Louis Treize," and was a relic of former wealth, long since dissipated by Herbert's ancestors. The portrait represented a young man, the effect of whose fine features was injured by a self-important and supercilious expression, but who was undeniably one of those whom women persist in admiring, to the contempt and indignation of ugly men.

Early in my acquaintance with the inmates of the cottage, I had seen that Arthur was apt to get bored and fidgety when Mrs. Townshend turned the conversation upon her son; and one night, about a week after I had made my before-mentioned successful *coup* with respect to Alice, I said to Arthur, as we were walking up to town together: "But what about the brother—this wonderful Herbert? You know him, don't you? Odd sort of thing his being in Paris, isn't it?"

"Not in the least," replied Arthur; "and very lucky for him. I do know him, and he is simply a selfish, scheming, ill-tempered fellow, half mad with vanity. His mother adores him; and Alice, though I don't think she is quite such a true believer as she pretends to be, has a notion that he is a persecuted hero. The truth about him is, he got into bad company, made a fool of himself in many ways, cost his mother a great deal more than his fair share of the little there is, was quite unfit for any profession, and was only too lucky, for his sake and theirs, to get into his present place."

"But what is it? I cannot conceive how a young man, of whom nothing could be made here, in his own country, came to be taken into responsible and decently-paid employment in France."

"It is odd, when you put it in that light," said Arthur; "but he speaks French fluently—it is about the only thing he can do, I believe; and he had a lot of foreign acquaintances here. I suppose they got him into Lecoq's. I don't know the particulars; but I don't mind telling you that I am very glad he is provided for on the French, rather than on the English, side of the Channel."

"But how is he employed?" I repeated. "How is he occupied? What is Lecoq's?"

"I don't know exactly. Mixed sort of affair, I fancy. A little stock-broking and life-insuring, and general agency, and a good deal of touting and speculating."

"Is he the man for that kind of thing?"

"Yes; I should say so. Shallow, and showy, and specious, with a good deal of servility and cunning under his grand air. He deals in magnificent generalities in his letters. I don't pretend to understand them, and I have never seen him since he went to Paris."

I do not remember that Herbert Townshend was again mentioned between Arthur and me, but I became very familiar with the idea of him and his ways and doings thenceforth; and in the course of the Summer, when my difficulties were quite enough to occupy my mind, without France and Prussia combining to bother me, by going to war with one another, I was called upon to sympathize with the anxiety and alarm of Mrs. Townshend and Alice about the incomparable Herbert.

Of course, they expected Herbert to come home, but he scoffed at the idea. How little they knew of business! He doubted as little as any Frenchman that the fortune of war would be with the eagles of France; and when the siege of Paris was talked of as a possibility, he equaled any native *blagueur* in his denunciations and denials. Among the impressions of that time, as distinguished from the knowledge which came later, I recall two, which I imparted to Arthur Digby, after a visit to the cottage. The first was, that Herbert Townshend took his time about answering his mother's letters. She never heard from him under four days from the date of his own communications. The second was, that his letters, whose contents were always imparted to us, did not ring true. Mrs. Townshend and Alice read few newspapers, and were not familiar with the style of special correspondents. But we were, and many of Herbert's fine phrases were old acquaintances of ours. Nothing but a vague distrust and disquietude came of these impressions; but I record them here, in their place and order.

The worst had come to the worst; the siege of Paris was at its sharpest point, and absolute isolation from all the rest of the world was the lot of the brightest and gayest of cities. The war cloud dropped its sullen fringe over the cottage at Dulwich. Dismay was in the hearts of the mother and sister there; dismay which Arthur and I pitied deeply, but did not share. No special peril was likely to come to an Englishman peacefully pursuing his usual avocations, though the possibility of his pursuing them made me more anxious to know what they could be; and though Alice and her mother felt assured that Herbert would rush into the most dangerous adventures which might offer themselves, their forebodings were not infectious. No news of him reached England after the investiture of Paris. So approached the sad and heavy Christmas-tide of 1870. Arthur Digby and I were to dine on Christmas Day at the cottage, and to sleep at a little inn close by. We determined to go down to Dulwich on the preceding evening, so as to accompany the ladies to early service on Christmas morning; and with that intention we met at the Victoria Station on Saturday, Christmas eve, at 9 P. M. It was a clear, cold night; hard snow lay on the ground, and the air was keen and frosty. We had some time to wait for a train, and we walked briskly away from the station, over Eccleston Bridge, and along the outer wall of the station toward Eccleston square. As we passed across the opening of a narrow street to the left, a street of mean houses, with a rag-shop and a livery-stable on a small scale among its illustrations, Arthur Digby stopped to look at his watch by the light of a gas-lamp. At that moment a man crossed the roadway rapidly, and struck into the little street. We saw him only for a moment, it is true, but we saw him distinctly. He was tall, slight, thin-faced, with blue eyes, fine features, drooping fair mustaches, and light hair. He wore a loose overcoat trimmed with fur, and a soft, low-crowned hat with a turned-up brim. Immediately behind him came another man, a bullet-headed, strong-jawed, black-bearded man, unmistakably a foreigner, and equally unmistakably a Frenchman. The latter was smoking a thick, ill-smelling cigar. They were both lost to sight in a moment. But while that moment lasted, a vague recognition of the younger man's face came over me, and I turned to Arthur. He was staring down the little street, his watch in his hand.

"What an extraordinary likeness!" he said; "I could have sworn that was Herbert Townshend!"

"That's it!" said I, quickly. "The picture! I thought I had seen the face somewhere."

"Come, let us get back to the station; time's up, Burton," added Arthur, after a pause, as we turned in at the gateway by the Grosvenor Hotel. "Don't mention our having seen any one like Herbert to either Alice or her mother. They're superstitious, God bless them! like all women who have hearts, and are worth anything; they would make sure it meant all kinds of things, ranging from his having fallen gallantly in a sortie under Trochu, to his being reduced to his last rat-pie; and they would think it wicked to enjoy themselves the least bit on Christmas Day.'

We remained three days at Dulwich; and, on the whole, though the absent son and brother was not forgotten, and though we talked a great deal of the horrors and the miseries of the war, Mrs. Townshend was pleased and amused. Arthur Digby and Alice of course were happy. They were considerably less selfish than any other lovers whose habits and customs I have had an opportunity of remarking, but they were inevitably more interested in their own than in any other human affairs. Several plans for the future were formed on that occasion, in which I had a friendly part assigned to me. We all came to the conclusion that everything would go well; Paris would be relieved, or would honorably capitulate; Herbert would come to London, having done indefinite wonders; and Arthur and Alice were to be married after Easter, as there was really no use in waiting until they should be richer, or rather less poor.

While the betrothed lovers were taking a walk in the Garden of Eden, on the third day, Mrs. Townshend told me of a little bit of good fortune which had befallen her. She had been advised to purchase a few shares in a copper mine some time previously, and the investment had at first turned out ill. But the friend who had counseled her had induced her to hold her shares, and trust to time and the fluctuations of the copper market. The result was favorable, and she might now sell her shares to considerable advantage.

"Sell them to-morrow, my dear madam!" I exclaimed, eagerly, according to my invariable principle, founded on a deep constitutional distrust of shares and of delay.

"Not quite so soon, but very soon, I mean to sell them," said Mrs. Townshend. "A farther rise is almost certain, and I don't want the money just yet, for I mean to apply it to furnishing Alice's house, as far as it will go. It will only be £350 in all, and that won't do much; but it depends on the scale of one's ambition, you know, and Alice's notions are modest and moderate. To be able to do even so much for her is an unexpected blessing, for which I am deeply grateful. She will have everything I possess, at my death, for Herbert will be far removed from requiring anything it will be in my feeble power to leave him; but I am so thankful that this has come now."

Oh, the maternal love and pride in the old lady's face, in her slightly flurried voice! And oh, the pathos in the trembling of the fingers, which she interlaced to keep them quiet!

At this point I am obliged to refer to myself. The subject is not interesting, and in the story of my difficulties there is nothing but the absolutely commonplace. I was in debt, much beyond my present means of payment, because I had expended money which I ought to have saved, and wasted time which I ought to have employed. Idler and spendthrift! Could anything be done? I had wakened up to the folly of my proceedings. If I could but get time, and borrow a lump sum, I should come all right; time, in which to pay the creditors who would wait, and a lump sum—not a very big lump either—to pay off those who would not, and to whom I owed comparatively and respectively very small sums. The means to the attainment of these ends formed a frequent subject of discussion between Arthur and myself, which was invested with this additional difficulty, that if I went about raising money in any of the usual ways, and the fact should come to my uncle's ears, he would inevitably strike my name out of his will. He had never wanted money nor owed money in his life; and he regarded any one who departed from the first condition as a contemptible object, and any one who departed from the second as a deliberate felon. He prided himself upon solidity of character, and in his decisions there was no compromise to his generalizations; modification was unknown.

I was getting on pretty well in my walk, which was that of light and desultory literature, making a few pounds here, and stopping a gap with the money there; but still, things were very uncomfortable, and they became more so; and thus it happened that just at the time when all the world was occupied with the tremendous news of the completion of the German triumph by the capitulation of Paris, my stupid and insignificant difficulties so oppressed and bothered me that I did not feel able to think or care much about it. I was only feebly interested, when one dull, foggy day, when the sky and the streets also seemed to be in sympathetic and inextricable trouble, Arthur Digby came to tell me that Herbert Townshend had left Paris immediately upon the city's being opened to the world again, and had arrived at the cottage. The delight of his mother and sister was naturally very great, and they kindly wished me to share it. I had been very busy of late, and I had not seen Mrs. Townshend and Alice for nearly a month. But I could not go to Dulwich just then; not only that; I felt I must go away from the atmosphere of worry I was in—please to remember that I acknowledge I deserved to be in it—in order to get through some profitable work which I had on hand. I explained this to Arthur, charged him with my excuses, told him where I should be to be found, by him only, for the ensuing fortnight, and left town that evening. On the following day I received a note from Arthur:

DEAR B.: Since I saw you, I have struck ile. Nothing less than a lady, client of a friend of mine, who wishes to lend a few hundred pounds at a fair interest. I think the thing can be done, by fully explaining matters to her, though the security would not exactly bear investigation; but I am sure it will be all right, to the figure of three hundred and fifty pounds. I have to go to the cottage to-morrow; but I shall see you next day without fail, and am not without hope I shall be able to bring you news of the arrangement. A. D.

Surprised, pleased, and expectant, I waited, in my country retreat, for Arthur's coming; but he did not come; then for a letter from him; but he did not write. Four days passed away, and he made no sign. I wrote repeatedly, without effect. When a week had elapsed, I went up to town, and to Arthur's chambers in the Temple. There I could get no news of him. My letters lay unopened on the table, among his papers; and his clerk had nothing to add to his first answer to my inquiries. Mr. Digby had gone away from chambers on the day on which I had expected to see him at my retreat, carrying a small traveling bag—he had not said where he was going, or when he should return. As I was turning away, full of indescribable apprehension, it occurred to me to ask if any ladies had called to inquire about Mr. Digby. The clerk said Mrs. and Miss Townshend had both been there, and seemed much concerned at Mr. Digby's absence.

I went at once to Dulwich.

CONTINUED BY ALICE TOWNSHEND.

I am desired by Godfrey Burton, my Arthur's friend, to set down for him in writing, as plainly, as exactly, and as briefly as I can, the recent occurrences, so that they may serve him as data in the efforts he is making to help us in our terrible distress. I will try to obey him, and perhaps I may succeed, as he asks me for facts only: the feelings of this time, beginning in vague surprise and fear, and now verging upon stupefaction, I could not put into words.

When the dreadful suspense of the siege of Paris was over, my mother heard from my brother. His letter was brief, and merely stated that he was coming to London very soon, and might possibly arrive without further announcement. This letter had been inclosed in some business documents which he had dispatched to London, and it reached us in an envelope addressed by a hand unknown to us, and bearing a district postmark. Arthur came to see us the same evening, and three days later my brother arrived, to our great joy. I must now return to the interval between the arrival of my brother's letter and his own. My mother had requested our friend, Mr. Harding, to sell for her some shares which she held in a copper mine, and to hand the money they were to produce (£350) to Mr. Digby, when he should call upon him to receive it. She had requested Arthur to call on Mr. Harding at his earliest convenience, and had heard from him that he intended to do so on the following day, and that he would come to Dulwich, bringing the money with him, the next evening. My mother replied to this letter by one in which she told Arthur the joyful news of Herbert's arrival earlier than we had ventured to expect him. Then Arthur wrote to me, saying that he would not come down until a day later, as even his presence might just at first be an intrusion. Thus my brother had been two days with us before we saw Arthur. I am to record my impressions of him here, but I am not told for what reason. I obey. I thought Herbert looked very strong and healthy, notwithstanding all the suffering, danger, and privation of the siege of Paris. But he was changed in appearance and manners. I disliked his drooping mustache, and his quick, peremptory, suspicious way, and I was angry with myself for noticing these things so soon. He was very affectionate to us, but he was impatient and preoccupied; and he turned upon us quite sharply, after he had been a very short time in the house, for asking him questions about the siege, and the unfortunate people in Paris. "For any sake, let me have a chance of forgetting it all, for the little time I shall be here," he said, and we did not blame him. If our curiosity and interest were natural, his business was natural too. He talked a great deal of being excessively occupied; and, though he told us very few particulars, we gathered from him that much of his work was done in Paris itself, and that it had not been suspended during the siege. At times he was very absent: his mind seemed to wander uncontrollably, and he would pace hurriedly up and down the room, or gaze idly out of the window. My mother was so enraptured at his return, so thankful for his safety, that she did not perceive anything of this, and I have no doubt she would be unable to recognize the facts I state. On the evening of the second day, Herbert was less absent, more like his former self, and then he entered seriously into our affairs, and inquired into the arrangements for my marriage with Arthur. Oh, how hard it is to write those words now! My mother told him of the unexpected piece of good fortune which would enable her to give me a little help in beginning the world; and added that it was a great consolation to her to know that he was at least comfortably provided for. It may not be necessary to the purpose of the narrative required from me, but I must record here how cordially my mother recognized Arthur's disinterestedness. "Only for this," she said, "I should have had nothing to give his wife but her wedding clothes; but, thank heaven, I have no claims which I don't make our little income meet, and this is absolutely to spare." Herbert said little; he did not seem as glad as I expected. To me he spoke a little slightingly, said "love-matches were senseless, wretched affairs," and a few hurtful things of the kind; but I passed them over. He was always easily affected by the people he lived among, and he had taken up these notions in Paris. But when we were separating for the night, just as I was putting up my face to kiss him, and therefore could see his face very distinctly, I said: "You may make little of love-matches now, Herbert; but you will be of a different opinion some day, when you introduce me to your wife." He pushed me away, impatiently saying: "Nonsense; you don't know what you are talking about;" and his face turned violently red, which I pretended not to see. The strongest impression concerning Herbert which I have to record is, that he is in love, and, on that account, in trouble.

On the following day my Arthur came to us, but not accompanied, as we had hoped he would be, by Mr. Burton. As soon as we were alone, he told me that he was in great perplexity and distress of mind on Mr. Burton's account. He had been on the verge of completing an arrangement of much importance for Mr. Burton, had led him to believe it would be satisfactorily carried out, and it had failed. He was going down to the country the next day but one to see his friend, and he had hoped to have taken to him a sum of money which would have relieved him of troublesome embarrassments, but would now have to take to him a disappointment instead. "There will be nothing for it but that Godfrey should keep away for the present, and let me try my luck in some other direction."

We had much to make us happy that day; but Arthur, gentle and loving as he always was, could not throw off the effect of his disappointment; and my mother, remarking his gravity, was a little offended. She is so proud of Herbert, she is so devoted to him, that the notion that Arthur did not take sufficient pleasure in his presence hurt her. I quickly perceived this, and whispered to Arthur that he ought to explain his low spirits to her, she also being deeply interested in Mr. Burton. He took an opportunity of doing so, when giving her an account of his visit to Mr. Harding, and handing her the money he had received, which was destined to assist in the furnishing of the house he and I were so soon to inhabit.

My mother and Arthur were seated at a table in the window; I was standing behind Arthur's chair, when he handed to my mother a bundle of bank notes, and asked her to count them. She did so—£350.

"Put them safely away," said he. "No; just let me have them back a minute." He took them from her, took out his pencil, looked about him, and picked up an envelope which lay on the floor, turned the notes over rapidly on his knee, and made a memorandum of their numbers; then put the bundle once more into my mother's hand, and the memorandum into his pocket.

"Alice shall copy that neatly into your book, by-and-bye," he said. "Put the notes away, ma'am."

My mother rose, and Arthur turned to me. She went to the ebony cabinet and opened the heavy centre door. We drew near, for the interior of the complicated and beautiful piece of furniture had an unfailing charm for us. At this moment Herbert entered the room and joined us, standing behind me. My mother drew out one of the satin-lined drawers of the central compartment, and we all bent down to look into the little *cachette* behind it, in which she placed the roll of notes. Then the drawer was replaced, a slight click was heard, and my mother showed us how the spring played.

"There lie Alice's household gods for the present," said she. "We will not begin our purchases until Herbert has left us."

"Certainly not," said my brother.

My mother closed the door of the cabinet, and turned the carved silver key, but did not remove it.

"Will you not take the key out?" I said.

"No, my dear; there's no occasion. There's no one to suspect us of having money in the house here, and if there were, the key, which is always there, being removed, would be the first ground for suspicion."

That evening was not a happy one, though my brother was with us, though my Arthur was with us, and though the nearness of our marriage was in our thoughts and speech. Herbert and Arthur did not get on well together. Herbert was unaccountably irritated by certain questions which Arthur put to him concerning the nature of the business which could possibly flourish during a siege, and could require him to return to Paris during the reign, now commenced, of civil war—and cut him short, rudely, almost violently. I actually caught myself wishing once or twice that Arthur were going back to town that night, instead of sleeping at the inn, and that he would stay away while Herbert remained with us. Arthur left us earlier than usual, and I went to my room, having heard Herbert tell my mother that he should soon send her away, as he had several letters to write.

When Arthur came to breakfast, the next morning at ten, I met him with strange and unpleasant news. My brother had received some communication by the early post, which obliged him to go to London immediately. He had taken a hurried leave of us, and had gone away, giving us no clear indication of his business, and no definite promise of a speedy return. My mother was quite knocked up and I felt an amount of apprehension which a few reasonable words from Arthur lessened. He would not listen to my suggestion that Herbert might possibly have to return to Paris in the interests of his incomprehensible business, and he exerted himself so successfully to cheer up my mother, that we were soon ready to acknowledge that we had made too much of an easily explicable accident.

When Arthur and I returned in the afternoon from a long walk, we found my mother at her writing-table, with a little pile of sovereigns beside her desk. She asked Arthur if it was too late, the day being Saturday, to get a money-order at the Post Office. He replied that it was too late, whereupon she remarked that it was very annoying, as she especially wished to avoid any delay in sending five pounds to the person to whom she was then writing. Arthur suggested that she could register a letter, though she could not get a money-order.

"But," said my mother, touching the sovereigns with her pen, "I have not got a five-pound note."

"Yes, you have," said Arthur; "there are two five-pound notes among those I brought you yesterday. Put one of them in your letter, and we will take it to the post at once."

My mother rose, opened the cabinet, pulled out the drawer, and found the cachette empty. We looked at one another in silence. I don't know what were our first impressions, but I said, after a minute, nervously: "Herbert has taken the notes, for a joke, to frighten us."

Arthur, who was deadly pale, said nothing; but my mother reminded me that there would have been no joke in Herbert's taking the notes, since only an accident had led to our knowing that they were not there; otherwise, we might have remained in ignorance of their disappearance for days, or even weeks. It was clearly a theft, and what were we to do? There was no sign that any one had entered the house from without; but though we are "lone women" for the most part, we habitually take few precautions, trusting rather to the fact that we have little worth stealing, than to bolts and bars. Naturally, suspicion divided itself between our two servants, both newly come to us, and of whom we knew little. One of them, the house-maid, had gone to my mother's room early on this same morning, and complaining of illness, had requested leave of absence for a few days; which had been granted; and she was to go away in the evening. All this was discussed among us hurriedly, and I remarked that Arthur continued to be deadly pale, and seemed strangely absent; but when I said so, he made me a sign with his hand, and told me to go on; he was listening to all I said, and at the same time thinking. Here I need not dwell upon my impressions, but go on to facts. It was agreed, upon Arthur's advice, that we should not appear to be aware of the loss we had sustained, but should permit Hannah to leave the house at the appointed time. Arthur was to go to London immediately, to communicate with the Police, and have a detective in readiness to watch Hannah on her arrival. I undertook to see that she really left for London at the hour indicated; to inform Mr. Harding of what had occurred, and to let us hear from him immediately. My mother assented to all this; she seemed bewildered. Arthur gave us these directions rapidly and calmly, but he still had his absent look, and he was still quite pale. When he held me in his arms, and whispered farewell words to me, I felt that he was shivering slightly, and then I remembered the trouble he was in about Mr. Burton, and said: "O, Arthur, Mr. Burton! You will have to see him—two painful tasks instead of one."

"Yes, yes," he replied; "but I cannot do anything about it to-day. Burton must wait."

In another minute he had left us, to sit down, in stupefied silence for some time, and then to get through the hours of waiting as best we might. I kept my mother out of sight of the servants, and they suspected nothing. In the evening I walked to the station with Hannah, on the pretext that I expected a parcel down from town, and saw her off by the train. The night passed; the morning came, bringing a note from Arthur: "Hannah is under surveillance, but nothing has yet been discovered. Be patient, and betray no uneasiness; all will be right. You may not hear from me for a week; but do not be troubled; I shall be attending to this matter." Nothing could be less explanatory; but we had to bear it; we could do nothing more. I wrote to Arthur, to his chambers in the Temple, as usual; but I did not hear from him for a week; this caused me no uneasiness, though it vexed me. We had trouble upon trouble at this time. My poor mother was dreadfully knocked up by receiving a few lines from Herbert, without date or address, telling her that the urgent claims of his business obliged him to return to Paris at once, that fortunately he had provided for such a contingency, and would be permitted to enter the city, then held by the Communists, and besieged by the Versailles troops, without difficulty or danger. This letter almost put our loss out of my mother's mind, and filled us with dread. Time passed: the week lengthened itself to ten days, and Arthur made no sign. We went to London, to his chambers; he was not there; he had not been there since he had written to me; his clerk knew nothing about him. We returned home in the utmost perplexity, and that evening Mr. Burton arrived. He had heard absolutely nothing of Arthur. We broke through the injunction to secresy which Arthur had laid upon us, and told Mr. Burton what had happened. He has kept us alive, I believe, by his active sympathy. We have never heard of Arthur since; he has disappeared; no trace of him is to be found; and Mr. Burton has found out that no notice was given to the Police in London of the theft of my mother's money; that Arthur was not seen by any of the authorities, and that he did not call on Mr. Harding. We are in despair. Hannah came quietly back in ten days, and the household affairs go on as usual. We do not know what to do about her; but, as Mr. Burton says, she is under our eyes and under our hand, if she should be "wanted," as the Police call it, for this matter.

The civil war is raging in Paris; all sorts of horrors are predicted when the regular troops shall be ready to enter the city, and the Commune be driven to desperation. Worst of all, to me, my brother has replied to my mother's letter, in which she told him of our distress, in a tone which I feel I can never forgive, by an insinuation whose absurdity only equals its baseness. He dares to suggest that Arthur took the money himself. He reminds my mother that Arthur was in trouble on that dreadful day on account of a friend to whom he had hoped to take a sum of money, and he says: "The way out of this mystery is the common-sense way. Digby borrowed your bank-notes without leave, trusting to getting the means of replacing them before you would have missed them. He has not got the money to replace them, and he is keeping back until he does get it, when he will turn up and make things pleasant with any handy lie. If this does not happen, we must only conclude that he has been robbed of the money and murdered by the thief. Depend upon it, my dear mother, one or the other of these things is true, and the main fact in either, that Digby took the money. There was no one else to take it, in fact, *except me!* After all, Digby may very pardonably have looked upon it as a harmless anticipation of a loan. The money was to be Alice's, and therefore his." To my unspeakable misery, this letter has produced an impression unfavorable to Arthur on my mother's mind. She would gladly forgive him to have him back, but she believes him guilty, and the result is mutual estrangement in the midst of our common suffering. Mr. Burton has not told me what he thinks, nor has he asked me for my solution of the mystery. He has asked me only for the narrative which I conclude here.

PART II.—FINISHED BY ARTHUR DIGBY.

I left Mrs. Townshend's cottage, on the evening whose events have been narrated by her daughter with a troubled mind. I was deeply concerned for Godfrey Burton, who might be hopelessly injured in his career by severe measures on the part of his creditors at this juncture, and bitterly disappointed at my failure to help him. This was my most pressing care. It occurred to me that I might have borrowed the money I had conveyed to her, from Mrs. Townshend, for Godfrey's use, but the idea merely flitted through my mind. Alice would need it, thank heaven, in a few weeks, and he could not possibly repay it so soon; the loan would then be of no service to him. After this cause of trouble, came my displeasure, almost disgust, and a peculiar undefined suspiciousness (which I have learned from experience to dread, so invariably have I been right) of Herbert Townshend. It arose within me irresistibly, it gathered strength from a thousand indescribable sources. I need not here detail my impressions; it is enough that I should in my turn record them.

I had no sooner reached the little inn, where I am well known, than I felt I was in for one of my fits of sleeplessness; and after trying vainly to overcome it, I asked my host to give me the key of the back-door, promising to make all secure when I should return, and went out, to tire myself into sleepiness by walking. I walked for more than two hours, and was returning to my inn, sleepy enough now, when, as I passed Mrs. Townshend's cottage, and was glancing up at Alice's window, my attention was drawn to the fact that the shutters were not closed over those of the drawing-room, and that somebody was moving about that apartment with a light. Knowing the regular habits and early hours of the ladies, I should have knocked at the door, and asked what was the matter, but that Herbert Townshend was there. The moving figure was no doubt his. I stood still, however, and watched the shadow upon the white window-blinds. Hugely distorted as it was, there was no mistaking Herbert, and no difficulty in following his movements. He walked up and down, came to the table, took up some papers, laid them down, walked about again, pulling at his long moustache, and then stood still. A dark, straight shadow interposed itself between the blind and his head and arms; I could see his coat-tails beyond it. What could it be? It waved to and fro; then it went away—went in, it seemed to me—and I could see Herbert with a gigantically distorted packet in his hand. After a minute, the shadow moved again, and was that of a sitting figure, with its head held between its hands. I walked back to the inn, wondering, and more than ever doubtful about the nature of the business which exacted such laborious attention on the part of an employe as to oblige Herbert to sit up half the night while taking a so-called holiday.

When I saw Alice on the following morning, and heard from her the double intelligence of her brother's departure and the disappearance of the bank-notes which had been placed in the cabinet in my presence on the preceding evening, an instantaneous conviction that the two events were closely connected, took hold of my mind, which reasoned it out with the rapidity of thought in a crisis. Herbert had taken the money; I had seen him take it; the shadow which had come between his head and arms and the blind, was the shadow of the heavy central door of the ebony cabinet; the gigantic roll was the little roll of bank-notes. Why had he done this thing? There was no answer to that question to come for many a day. But there did come a hope, a wild wish to find him, to tell him that the detection which he naturally expected to be delayed until his mother should require the money, or averted, by his being able to restore it secretely to the cabinet, had taken place, and to conceal his crime from his mother. Alice unconsciously gave me a hint on which I immediately thought of acting, with this purpose in view. Perhaps Herbert had taken it in jest, she said. If I could find him, warn him, and persuade him to act upon that suggestion, all might yet be saved. He could hardly have yet disposed of the money; if a small portion only of it were gone, it would be possible for me to replace it. Alice had not yet copied the memorandum I had taken of the numbers of the notes; therefore no substitution would be observed. I arranged the plan of proceedings which Alice has related, and left the cottage, with the intention of proceeding direct to Paris, whither I felt convinced Herbert had gone; an intention which I carefully concealed from Alice, who would have conjured up a frightful host of dangers. There was something to be risked, no doubt, but the thing could be done, and I meant to do it. On my way to town, I took out the memorandum of the numbers of the notes, and saw that I had written it on the inside of an envelope bearing an address in Herbert Townshend's hand. It had been torn open, I concluded, in order to add something to the letter inclosed, and thrown on the floor, whence I remembered having picked it up on the previous day. The address was, "Mr. William Brown, No. 9 Guy street, Wandsworth Road." Over the seal was the word immediate. This envelope had contained a letter written only the day before, no doubt when Herbert's mind was full of the difficulty or the temptation that had prompted him to the theft. It was highly probable the letter had had some connection with the circumstance. I would try for information at No. 9 Guy street, and, if I did not get any, I should still be in time for my passport and other papers at my chambers, and catch the mail for Paris that night. I found No. 9 Guy street a very shabby little house, and was requested to walk up a narrow, carpetless staircase, into a shabby room, which was empty. I heard some whispering close by, and in a few moments there came in a decent-looking man, with black hair and whiskers, a civil manner, and a harsh foreign accent, who informed me that he was Mr. William Brown, and asked my business with him.

"I wish to know whether Mr. Herbert Townshend is here," I replied. "I have an important family matter to communicate to him."

"I do not know any person of that name," was the answer.

"And yet he wrote to you from Dulwich, yesterday, Mr. Brown."

"I beg your pardon, sir," answered the man, quite civilly. "I never heard the name before. I received a letter with the Dulwich post-mark last evening, it is true, but it only contained a post office order for the amount of a week's rent, in default of a week's notice to quit, from my lodger, Mr. Foster, and a few lines asking me to take care of some things for him until his return."

I had no excuse for doubting the man, no pretext for asking him to show me the letter.

"Is Mr. Foster a handsome young gentleman with long moustaches," I asked, "who has come from Paris, where he lives, within the last few days?"

"Oh, dear, no, Sir," said Mr. Brown, smiling, and rubbing his hands, as he saw his way to getting rid of me by an entirely disconcerting answer. "Mr. Foster is a handsome gent, and he has long moustaches; but he don't live in Paris, and he has not been there lately. He has lived in this house going on for five months, as you can see for yourself." With these words, Mr. Brown took a ledger from a table-drawer, and turning over a number of leaves, and running his fore-finger down the columns, showed me a series of receipted accounts between himself and Mr. Thomas Foster. Lost in conjecture, but convinced that Thomas Foster was Herbert Townshend, I asked Mr. Brown whether the gentleman in question had any settled occupation, and whether he had many foreign acquaintances and visitors. I added, lest Mr. Brown should fancy that the scent of Police proceedings lingered around my questions, that I was Mr. Townshend's (or Foster's) brother-in-law, (a harmless anticipation,) and that the gravest family interests depended upon my being able to find him without delay.

"I am very sorry, Sir, I cannot give you any information," said Mr. Brown, putting his ledger back into its place as he spoke; "but I know nothing whatever about Mr. Foster. None of his friends came here; he was generally writing all day, until evening, and then he usually went out, and staid out very late. He may have known foreigners, but I never saw them. I am Marseillais myself, Sir, though my name is Brown."

He evidently knew nothing more, or, if he did, there was no use in expecting him to tell, so I left Mr. William Brown, exhorting him, in the case of Mr. Foster's return, to tell him that his mother at Dulwich earnestly entreated him to go to her without delay; and drove to my chambers in a state of mind impossible to describe. It seemed absolutely certain that Herbert Townshend and Thomas Foster were identical; but, then, Thomas Foster had not left Guy street for five months, during which Herbert Townshend had been in Paris, in the employment of Messrs. Lecoq. Here was a mystery which must be cleared up, a threatening mystery, which might involve possibly disgrace, and misery, and ruin. Full of the torture of vague but increasing suspicion, I collected my papers, put a few necessaries in a bag, mentally postponed writing to Burton until I should have arrived in Paris, forgetting that there was no direct postal communication, and finally found myself at Cannon Street Station, with a through ticket to Paris. The train started with three passengers, including myself, all gloomy of aspect.

Even my preoccupation did not entirely overcome the curiosity, interest, perhaps apprehension, with which I regarded Paris, then undergoing the miseries of the second siege. All was orderly, quiet, silent, and sad. The troops of the Commune were the principal occupants of the great thoroughfares; the red flag, generally of the shabbiest dimensions, was visible everywhere, and the sullen roar of the cannon from the forts came heavily to my ears. My papers had been closely scrutinized, but I had not been molested in any way on my arrival, and none of the few people whom I met took any notice of me as I walked through the long silent streets toward the old Rue de l'Arbe Sec, in which Messrs. Lecoq's bureaus were situated, No. 90. I came to it in due course, and found a hosier's shop, displaying a meagre stock; but of bureaus, of house of business, of the name of Lecoq, not a trace. I entered the shop and made inquiries of a sad-looking young woman who sat behind the counter. She had never heard of Lecoq's bureaus; she did not know any one of the name. I thanked her, and went on, utterly bewildered indeed now. I made other inquiries with a similar result; it was plain that no such firm, no such business existed in Paris; that Herbert Townshend had no employment there; or, if he had any, it must be of a discreditable nature, since he had thus schemed to disguise it; and that the whole story, in which his poor mother had believed with such trust and consolation, was a falsehood.

I wandered about Paris all day; found there was no post to England except by means of some complicated communication with Versailles, which I could not get any one to make intelligible to me; procured a room in a dingy old hotel in the Luxemburg quarter, slept ill, and arose next day with the load of perplexity and dread as heavy as before. There was nothing to be done. I must go back to London, break the horrid truth to Herbert's mother, and then we must all only bear it, and wait until the misguided young man should make some sign. Again I walked Paris all day, and observing the people under the reign of the Commune, wondered not a little to find them going about their usual avocations. I intended to return to London by the night train, and I dined at 5 in the afternoon on one of the boulevards, at a café which I was fortunate enough to find open. I was sitting at a little table close to the door, taking coffee, when Herbert Townshend, in the uniform of an officer of the National Guard, passed me, walking with another man. They were walking quickly, and astonishment held me motionless for a little while; but I shook it off, darted after them, came up with them, and caught Townshend by the left arm. He turned with an instinctive ferocity, significant of the time, and an oath which the sight of me arrested on his lips.

"You here, Digby!" he said, trying to smile. "What on earth has brought you to Paris, *en pleine Commune?* Anything wrong with Alice?"

"Nothing. I have come to Paris entirely to see you."

"Indeed! And who told you I was in Paris? Certainly not my mother or Alice, for they do not know."

"They do not know. I was not told; I guessed; and, as it was indispensably necessary to your own interests that I should speak with you, I came to Paris *expecting to find you at Messrs. Lecoq's.*" He gave me a furious look, and, turning to his companion, asked him to excuse him, as he must give me his attention, I being a member of his family. The Frenchman bowed, bade us adieu, and turned down an adjoining street, leaving us facing one another on the pavement. I do not know whether Herbert Townshend felt guilty and uncomfortable, or only angry, but I know I felt all three.

"I presume you do not mean to communicate your important news to me in the street," he said, with his most supercilious air, "and therefore we had better turn in here." He indicated not the café I had just left, but another, of much less respectable appearance, where several gloomy-looking men were talking in sullen groups.

I assented; we went in; and Herbert called for cigars and absinthe. Having leisurely lighted his cigar, he puffed away the smoke, and said: "Now that we are alone, will you explain the meaning of a proceeding which strikes me as an unwarrantable impertinence?"

"Don't take that tone with me," I said; "it will not avail. I have no wish to injure you personally, and, for Alice's sake, I would make a very considerable effort to save you. You had better know at once that I have found you out. Don't look like that; you will attract attention. There is no such business as Lecoq's; you are not an employe there, or anywhere else; you were not in Paris during the Winter; you were in London, where Burton and I saw you one night at the corner of Eccleston square; you lived in London for five months, under the name of Thomas Foster, at No. 9 Guy street, Wandsworth road, and all your letters to your mother were fraudulent and false. What you [illegible] are, I do not know, but I fear you have entered on a life of danger, as I know it has already led to your committing a crime."

"Indeed!" said Herbert, pulling his long mustache, and trying to preserve his supercilious air, but unable to hide from me his real uneasiness and dread. "Suppose all this you have advanced were true, I do not see that it is criminal. A man has led a double life before now, without his motive being a guilty one."

"Has a man ever robbed his widowed mother and his orphan sister without his motive being a guilty one?"

Abruptly, he seized me by the collar. The suddenness of the action took me by surprise, and I could not rise for a moment, as he held me down, and showered the most violent imprecations upon me. I struggled up, however, and seized his hands, and strove to wrench them off my collar. The people in the café crowded round, and amid the wildest uproar, my voice was wholly inaudible. But I strove madly with the infuriated man, and after a minute, I suppose—no doubt the whole scene had not lasted longer—I had seized his hands and held them by the wrists, while he was still foaming with rage. But then, after a rapid glance at the bystanders, he exclaimed in French: "My friends, this man is an enemy, a traitor, a spy. I know him, and I denounce him. He is here in the interests of our tyrants, the beaten Generals of Versailles, and the coward of Sedan. Help me to arrest him; we will take him to the Hôtel-de-Ville, and let him tell his lies there. Vive la Commune!"

Long before he had done speaking, they had flung themselves upon me, and I was but our man among a score of raging fiends. I felt myself violently pushed and dragged into the street, hurried along through a hooting crowd by a smaller body of men, who wrangled and cursed around me. I saw a huge building and ranks of soldiery; then I was struck on the head, and sank down insensible from the grasp of my captors. When I came to my senses I was in a prison cell, stretched on a truckle-bed chained to the wall; a stone pitcher full of water was on a rude table by my side, and the first sound of which I was conscious was the tramp of the sentinel in the passage outside the iron door.

Days passed, and became weeks, and still I lay in my prison cell. The jailer was not altogether brutal, and my wound was dressed and cared for. I remember all that time very dimly. I was frequently delirious, and frequently in a state of half-stupor. There were people about me sometimes besides the jailer, but I never knew them, nor had I any distinct idea of what they did there. But there came a day when I felt that I was getting well; my mind was clearing, my memory was becoming distinct. With this change came dreadful suffering, impatience, suspense, and horrible inquietude for those whom I loved. What must they have been suffering! Did they believe me to be dead? When did I begin to hope? I do not know. The rumors which reach the ear of the most mercilessly guarded captives began to reach mine. The "Versaillais" must come soon. But, should we all be murdered before they came? Was the dreadful drama of the massacre of September to be revived with worthy descendants of the Septembriseurs? Who had they already murdered? But I must not dwell on this time; every one can picture to himself what its horrors and its sufferings were. One day bright even in prison, after some hours, during which a vague and distant noise had been succeeded by the continuous roll of musketry, and every one within the prison walls must have known that the Commune was fighting for its life, a great tumult arose within the prison itself; and while I stood by the door, listening with the sickening eagerness of a captive, it was opened, and two French gentlemen in uniform entered. A third individual was with them, who pounced upon me with a triumphant shout: it was Godfrey Burton. They brought me out into the terrible streets of Paris, among the smoldering fires and the heaps of dead, and they told me what had been done while I lay in my prison, unconscious of the fiendish deeds of the last days of the Commune.

Burton and I had been at work all night, and nearly all day, searching for any trace of Herbert Townshend. He had learned, by the aid of the authorities at Versailles, brought to bear upon the prisoners in their hands, that Herbert was a well known, and indeed distinguished member of the extreme Red party in Paris, a confidential agent of the International Society, and hence we inferred that he had been doing their business during his secret stay in London, and that he would certainly have taken a prominent part in the concluding scenes of the insurrection. He had not found a trace of him among the living, and we believed, indeed, I think we hoped, that we might find him among the dead. Of his fate, if captured, there could be no doubt. If he had fallen in the fight we might conceal the truth from his mother forever. So we searched, and searched, until our limbs were weary and our hearts were sick, and until that dreadful indifferent familiarity with scenes of blood and horror which one hates to think of, but inevitably experiences, had come over us both. Night was coming on, and we, with the escort of two which had been granted us, were wending our way along the Boulevard St. Jacques when we came upon a heap of slain. From thr other side a huge open cart—one of the *voitures de déménagement* used for the removal of the dead—was coming heavily up to this particular piece of its work. Two of the lifeless bodies formed a strange group. They were both in the uniform of the National Guards, torn, bloody, stained, filthy with dust and clay and gunpowder. They were lying, the one man bareheaded, stretched out on the trampled ground, amid a heap of the nameless débris of the place, on his back, the limbs in an easy attitude, and one arm extended, the hand still grasping a shattered gun. But his face was completely hidden by the head of the other man, which, still wearing the kepi, rested upon it; while the body lay crosswise upon his breast, the arms flung upon his shoulders, and the limbs, both fractured by shots, in a formless bundle impossible in life. We were looking at this sight, more wearily than sadly, when Burton said: "What's that hanging along the poor fellow's back, under his kepi?" and stepped up to the side of the corpses, which were lying unnoticed: the boulevard was quite empty. He stooped, and I saw long tresses of shining black hair held up in his hand.

"Most extraordinary!" he cried, "it's a woman;" and gently removing the kepi, he turned over the face. I came to his side, and saw that he was right. It was a woman, a beautiful woman—beautiful even in that violent death which had spared the face; had left untouched the fierce, grand features, the rich dark skin, but had not closed the eyes which stared up at us, black, stony, and awful. "Her lips were on the man's lips," said Burton, in a whisper, as he gently laid the face down as it was before; "and the position of the arms—one of them is broken—is not accidental. See how she has clutched him with the other by this shoulder!"

He lifted the head again a little, that I might see; and I did see. I saw that the dead lips of the man, on which the dead lips of the woman rested, the mutilated body of the man clasped in the dead arms of the woman, were the lips and the body of Herbert Townshend. I staggered back against Burton, and whispered the truth in his ear; and he, as he steadied me against the nearest wall, making me sit upon the ground, replied, also in a whisper: "This, then, is the explanation."

We sent one of our escort to hire a cart, and we brought Herbert away with us; and we brought the nameless dead woman too; a bad woman, no doubt; a beautiful, fierce creature, who had ruined his life; but she had shared his death, and she loved him. We laid her beside him, in the same grave.

"All you urge is right," I said to Burton, as we walked up and down the deck of the steamer on our way to Dover; "there will be no difficulty in keeping the poor mother profoundly ignorant of the truth. But one great embarrassment awaits me—that is, the theft, or, rather, the loss of the money. When Mrs. Townshend can attend to anything of the kind, her mind will revert to that, and she will wonder at my conduct in the matter. If I don't explain she may suspect me; and I cannot explain why I did not communicate with the Police, and why I did not try to recover the money."

"Would it not be better to let her think you did recover it?"

"What do you mean?"

"This. You told me she did not know the numbers of the notes; therefore any others will do as well. Give her bank notes for three hundred and fifty pounds; tell her you have recovered them by the intervention of a clever private detective unconnected with Scotland Yard. She will never think of doubting you. What is the difficulty?"

"Just this, my dear fellow—that I have not got the money, and that I cannot get it, as nobody knows better than you, or you should not want it. So the thing cannot be done."

"What a fool I am!" exclaimed Godfrey. "Here I have been all this time quite forgetting that you did not know what has happened, and could not know it until I told you. My uncle is dead—he died the very day you did *not* come to me with the money at my hiding-place—and he has left me all his fortune, with the exception of a few legacies—so I can let you have three hundred and fifty pounds, at fair interest, if you will not let me give your Alice the money as a wedding present, instead of a big, unmeaning brooch, like a lump of glass, or something of that kind, which will cost more. You will be paying for your own furniture, while the poor old lady believes she is making you a present of it; that is all."

I tried, not very successfully, to thank him, but he silenced me.

"Hush, my dear fellow," he said; "with such sad work as ours before us, don't let us think of such small things."

After this fashion was negotiated Burton's Loan.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THREE LEADERS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—On the 28th of June, 1793, three men were seated around a table in a room of the wineshop of the Rue du Paon. Their chairs were wide apart; each was seated at one of the sides of the table, leaving a fourth place empty. It was about 8 o'clock in the evening; there was still some light in the street, but the room was dark, and a lamp, hanging from the ceiling, threw a dim glimmer on the table. The first of these three men was pale, young, grave, with thin lips and a cold look. A nervous twitch in the cheek must have spoilt his attempts to smile. He was powdered, gloved, brushed, and buttoned; there was not a crease in his bright blue coat. He wore nankeen trousers, white stockings, a frilled shirt, and shoes with silver buckles. The two other men were—one a kind of giant; the other, a kind of dwarf. The tall man, negligently dressed in a vast coat of scarlet cloth, his neck bare, his untied cravat falling lower than the frill, his waistcoat open, with many buttons missing, wore top boots, and his hair was straight and in disorder, although it revealed traces of dressing and care. There was something of a mane about it. His face was pock-marked; he had an angry wrinkle between the eyebrows, and an expression of kindness at the corner of the lips; thick lips, large teeth, a bargeman's fist, a luminous eye. The dwarf was a yellowish man, who, seated, seemed deformed; his head was thrown backward, his eyes were bloodshot; his face was covered with livid patches; a handkerchief was tied over his greasy and flat hair. No forehead; an enormous and terrible mouth. He wore ordinary trousers, slippers, and a waistcoat, which looked as if it was of white satin, and over this waistcoat a jacket, in the folds of which a hard and straight line revealed a poniard. The first of these men was named Robespierre; the second, Danton; the third, Marat. They were alone in the room. There was a glass and a bottle of wine before Danton; a cup of coffee before Marat, and a heap of papers before Robespierre. A map of France was stretched out on the table.—*From Quatre-vingt-treize par Victor Hugo.*

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER'S EARLY WORKS.—Little Edwin painted a picture in these very early days, which was afterward sold. It was called the "Mischief-makers;" a mischievous boy had tied a log of wood to the tail of a mischievous donkey. The little donkey's head in the South Kensington Museum may have been drawn upon Hampstead Heath—a careful black-lead donkey, that cropped the turf and looked up one day, some sixty years ago, with a puzzled face. Perhaps it was wondering at the size of the artist standing opposite, with his little sympathetic hand at work. The drawing is marked "E. Landseer, five years old." This little donkey, of the line of Balaam's ass, had already found out the secret, and knew how to speak in his own language to the youthful prophet. Our little prophet needs no warning on his journey; he is not about to barter his sacred gift, and from Hampstead Heath, and from many a wider moor, he will honestly give his blessing to the tribes as they come up. The tribe of the poor; the tribe of the hard-working rich; the tribe of Manchester; the tribe of Belgravia. Which is there among them that has not been the better for it? There are other sketches in the frame at the Kensington Museum; a policeman pointed them out to me. "He knew Sir Edwin's pictures well, and his sketches, too; why, he was only six year old when he draw that dog," said the policeman, kindly. The dog is a pointer, curling its tail; there is the household cat, too, with broad face and feline eyes. There is a more elaborate sketch done at the age of fifteen, and probably representing the same pointer, grown into an ancient model now, and promoted from black-lead to water-color. The young painter himself must have been near starting in life by this time; born with his fairy gift, the time was come to reveal it. Little Edwin was eight years old when he first engraved a plate of etchings; asses' heads, sheep, donkeys, were all there, and then came a second plate for lions and tigers. He was always drawing animals. When he was thirteen he exhibited the portrait of a pointer and puppy, and also the portrait of Mr. Simpson's mule, "by Master E. Landseer," as mentioned in the catalogue. In 1817 Landseer exhibited a picture of "Brutus," the family friend. After "Brutus" comes a picture called "Fighting Dogs getting Wind," which was his first real success. It was, I believe, bought by that friendly umpire of art, Sir George Beaumont. In 1818 Wilkie writes approvingly to Haydon, saying: "Geddes has a good head, Etty a clever piece, and young Landseer's jackasses are also good." Most of these facts I have read in a helpful little biography in the South Kensington Museum, which contains a list of Sir Edwin's early works. The list is a marvel of length and industry. There are many etchings mentioned, and among them "Recollections of Sir Walter and Lady Scott." In 1822 Landseer received a premium from the British Institution for a picture called "The Larder Invaded." In 1824 he paints the celebrated "Catspaw; the monkey's device for eating hot chestnuts." It was sold for £100, and would fetch near £3,000 now. Then he is made A. R. A.; and in 1826 the scene changes from lions' dens and monkeys' pranks to the well-loved moors and lakes—to the misty, fresh, silent life of the mountain that he has brought into all our homes. Some of his earliest paintings are illustrations out of Walter Scott's romances. He loved Scott from the beginning to the very end of his life, and kept some of his books and some of Shakespeare's plays by his bedside, to read when he could not sleep. One of his very first oil pictures, however, was not out of a book: it was the portrait of his sister as a little baby girl, toddling about in a big bonnet. There is a pretty little paragraph in Leslie's autobiography, about Landseer after he became a student at the Royal Academy. "Edwin Landseer," he says, "who entered the Academy very early, was a pretty little curly-headed boy, and he attracted Fuseli's attention by his talents and gentle manners. Fuseli would look round for him and say, 'Where is my little dog-boy?'"—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED YESTERDAY.

THE CHARGE AGAINST REV. MR. KENDRICK—DEMAND FOR PROMPT INVESTIGATION REFUSED.

The New-York Methodist Conference held its fourth day's session, yesterday, in the Graham Avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn, Rev. J. J. Smith, D. D., presiding, and Rev. Mr. Berriman acting as Secretary. The Committee on Boundaries reported that no change took place in the boundaries of the district during the year, none having been deemed necessary. On motion, the name of Jefferson Circuit was changed to that of Sterling. Rev. J. B. Witsell, an old Minister of the Gospel, was invited to an honorary seat in the conference. On motion, Rev. A. J. Conklin, Pastor of the Graham Avenue Church, was appointed prosecutor in the case of Rev. Mr. Kendrick. Rev. Mr. Conklin hoped he would be excused from serving, as Mr. Kendrick considered him his personal enemy, and under the circumstances he did not wish to take an active part in the case. Mr. Conklin was then excused from serving, and Rev. Mark Staples, of Norwalk, Fairfield County was appointed in his stead. Mr. Staples asked whether the investigation was to take place during the session of the conference, and the President replied that according to the Discipline the investigation should take place in the Grand Street Church, and as it was his duty to preside at the trial, he could not, of course, do so until the close of the conference. Rev. Mr. Kendrick hoped a committee would be appointed forthwith. He wished for an immediate investigation.

The President—The Discipline makes it necessary to have the inquiry in the Grand Street Church, and I cannot be in two places at the same time.

Mr. Kendrick—Could not some arrangement be made by the consent of the members of the conference by which the inquiry could proceed at once. I hope the charge will not be kept hanging over me. I do not want to be kept in suspense.

Rev. Mr. Johnson—I have no recollection of a trial going on simultaneously with the session of the conference. It would embarrass the business of the conference to proceed with the trial now.

Rev. John H. Robinson, of Paterson, N. J., moved that, inasmuch as the trial could not be held until after the session of the conference, Brother Kendrick be considered in good standing.

Mr. Kendrick hoped there would be no seconder for the motion.

Mr. Staples said there was no necessity for such a motion, as Mr. Kendrick was in good standing until found guilty.

Mr. Robinson—Certainly.

Mr. Kendrick—The matter has drifted to where I prophesied it would be. It leaves me in an embarrassed state. The committee appointed at my request was for a thorough investigation, but my witnesses were ruled out, and I consider that an injustice has been done me. I do not impugn the motives of the committee, but they have, I consider, erred in judgment. If I had been allowed to bring forward my witnesse, I could have shown that the accusations were unfounded.

Mr. Staples wished the matter could be disposed of. It was exceedingly painful to him. If Mr. Kendrick exercised his usual good sense he would have seen that his personal movement in this case would have led to that result. The Committee did nothing except to inquire into the grounds of the charge; no formal charges had been presented against him, and the entire duty of the committee was to see if there was anything in these charges which would warrant an investigation. He was sorry Mr. Kendrick found fault with the action of the committee.

Mr. Kendrick said he did not impugn the motives of the committee, but the testimony of the witnesses who were heard was only hearsay. He would not have consented to the appointment of the committee if he thought his witnesses would not have been heard.

Mr. Staples said that statements were made before the committee which would justify an investigation, even if fifty witnesses denied them. He sincerely sympathized with Brother Kendrick, but he saw no way out of the difficulty. The Discipline made it the duty of the President to preside at the inquiry, and he could not do so while the Conference was in session. It was not the business of the Conference to try a man, but to make provision for that purpose.

Mr. Kendrick emphatically denied the charge of intoxication, and he defied any man or woman to prove it.

Mr. Robinson was opposed to the conference closing and leaving brother Kendrick under a cloud. He was of opinion that the conference should suspend business and proceed at once to trial. There was no use in making a charge against a member at an annual conference except they could at once investigate it.

Mr. Kendrick wanted the same committee who heard the charges to hear his witnesses. He could bring 100 or 200 persons of the highest respectability to disprove the charges. It was a great injustice to him to have any delay in the matter. If he was guilty let him stand so before the public, but if innocent, let it go forth at once.

Mr. Painter thought it would be better to have matters cool down a little. The inquiry might last a week, and it would not be right for them to burden their friends in this locality with their presence for that period.

It was finally decided that the inquiry could not be held until after the adjournment of the conference.

Mr. Robinson protested against the manner in which the Committee on Pastoral Relations had been appointed. There were only five selected, and some districts were not repre ented at all.

Mr. Painter moved that the appointment of the committee be reconsidered, and that one from each district be placed upon it. After some discussion the motion was adopted.

Mr. Robinson suggested that the ordinations take place at 1 o'clock on Monday next.

Mr. Conklin hoped that the ordinations would take place this morning so as to give the friends of the Graham Avenue Church, of which he is Pastor, an opportunity to attend. It was, however, decided to hold the ordinations on Monday, at 1 o'clock, which Mr. Conklin considered was extremely discourteous toward the Graham Avenue Church, and he would so receive it.

The Committee on General Missionary Interests presented the following report, which was adopted:

Your Committee on the General Missionary Interests of the Church, as represented by the Board of Missions, respectfully report as follows:

Whereas, It is a duty incumbent upon the Church of Christ, of which our branch is a part, to proclaim the Gospel to every creature, as well in those parts of the country which are destitute as in the more opulent sections; and

Whereas, The General Conference has provided a board by which the various conferences may act systematically and harmoniously together for this end, we therefore urge upon our brethren the necessity of presenting the claims of the Board of Missions in each of these charges, in pursuance with the requirements of the discipline and the Annual Conference.

We also recommend the holding of a missionary meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sunday afternoon, in this church, in connection with the Sabbath-school, for the purpose of awakening greater interest in this important part of church work.

The Conference at its afternoon session selected clergymen to fill the various pulpits this morning. Rev. Mr. Kendrick made an appeal to the members for a reconsideration of their action in his case. He wanted them to direct the committee to investigate the charges at once. He was satisfied the brethren did not want to embarrass him, and that they would assist him if in their power. A brother here made a motion to reconsider, when the President said he had told Mr. Kendrick that if the Conference wished it he would not stand in the way of a reconsideration of the question, and to have the case referred back to the committee.

Rev. Mr. Staples—If you reconsider your action, it is simply to create another committee to try Mr. Kendrick. Is that the case?

President—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Staples—Then you simply throw the matter back to where it began; and, in that event, it is a question whether we would not be acting against the discipline. The discipline requires that the President must preside at the trial of a member.

Rev. Mr. Robinson—Mr. President, have you received any charge against Brother Kendrick?

President—No, Sir.

Mr. Robinson—Then let us treat Mr. Kendrick as we would wish to be treated ourselves.

President—The committee say the matter requires investigation.

Mr. Robinson moved that the whole action of the Conference in Mr. Kendrick's case be reconsidered, which motion was duly seconded.

Mr. Staple—Are you willing thus to stultify yourselves? If you are, I am not.

Mr. Robinson—I do not view it in that light. The charges should have been here last night. They are not here yet.

President—I have just received them.

Mr. Staples said Mr. Kendrick himself was the cause of all the trouble by his hasty action. It was clear now that there must be such an inquiry as would go to the bottom of the case. He strongly protested against the course now sought to be pursued. There was too much manœuvring in this subject, and he was sorry for it.

Mr. Robinson hoped Mr. Kendrick would no longer oppose the investigation.

Mr. Kendrick wanted it distinctly understood that he wanted no impediment in the way of a thorough investigation of these charges. When he moved for a committee it was for a committee of investigation, and for nothing else; but he was surprised when he came before that committee to find that they positively refused to examine his witnesses; they refused even to allow him to cross-examine his accusers, and they hardly permitted him to remain in the room. He claimed that the Conference could give the committee power to reconsider their action. He wanted a thorough investigation by that committee, but he did not want to wait until after the adjournment of the Conference.

The feeling of the Conference being apparently against complying with Mr. Kendrick's request, he asked that the motion to reconsider be withdrawn, which was accordingly done and the matter dropped.

[illegible] appointed a committee on Educational Interests and some routine business having been transacted, the conference adjourned until Monday morning.

THE WILLIAMSBURG WIFE MURDER.

THE LICENSE OF THE MAN WHO SOLD THE LIQUOR TO THE MURDERER'S SON REVOKED BY THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

It will be remembered that during the inquest held on the body of Mrs. Loundes, who was murdered by her drunken husband on Sunday last, evidence was elicited showing that whisky was sold to the little son of the murderer, by a liquor-dealer named David Dee, doing business at No. 326 North Fifth street. The liquor had been sold to the child for its father, although Dee knew at the time that Loundes was already drunk. After the verdict had been rendered, Coroner Whitehill sent a communication to the Board of Excise, asking that Dee's license be revoked for violation of the law in selling liquor on Sunday. Yesterday Dee appeared before the Board of Excise, to show cause, if he could, why his license should not be revoked. In the examination before the Commissioners it was proved by Lowndes' young son that he had gone to Dee's, by request of his father, for ten cents' worth of brandy; that when he first asked for it, Dee refused to give it, and, seeing the boy's sleeve covered with blood, asked him the cause. The boy replied that it was his mother's blood, and that his father had stabbed her. Mrs. Dee advised her husband finally to give the lad the brandy, and again Dee refused, but as young Lowndes was leaving the store he called him back and gave him ten cents' worth of some liquor. The boy also testified to his father's having been intoxicated on that fatal Sunday morning, and to his having had several drinks of beer in Dee's store. It also appeared in the evidence given that some one who was present asked Dee to go to Lowndes' and see what the trouble was. Dee told him to go himself, as he knew Lowndes better. When put on the stand, Dee swore that young Lowndes was stating what was not the truth, and was vehement in his declaration of this persecution, as he called it, of himself. But when cross-examined, his evidence was not only corroborative of what the boy said, but conclusive against himself. The board, after a few moments' deliberation, revoked Dee's license. Dee not only sold the boy liquor, knowing that it was a violation of the Sunday Liquor law, but did so fully comprehending that it was for a drunken man, whose son bore upon his sleeve the blood of his mother. The board also revoked the license of Patrick Gilmartin, corner of Furman and State streets, who was found guilty yesterday of a violation of the Excise law, by a jury, before Justice Walsh.

THE BROOKLYN TRUANT HOME.

For some months back an investigation has been in progress, by an Aldermanic committee, into the conduct of the Brooklyn Truant Home, under the administration of Superintendent Demarest. Many witnesses were examined, and much testimony, which has heretofore appeared in THE TIMES, taken, going to show that a great deal of public money had been uselessly squandered. At the last meeting of the investigating committee Mr. Demarest "rose to explain," and during his testimony made some very interesting statements. He said that he had been Superintendent of the Truant Home for the past eight years. In regard to the entertainments given there, for which liquors charged as groceries were provided, he said it had all been done by the Common Council committee, who had supervision of the institution over him. The liquors were ordered to be taken to the home without his order, the five gallons of whisky, the brandy, and the rest. They were used for the entertainment of the Aldermanic committees and their friends when making visits, and were charged to the city as groceries. Mr. Demarest further testified that the $100 he had borrowed from Morrell was to reimburse himself for some expenditures made on behalf of the city, and that Morrell charged the $100 against the city as groceries. Since 1869, when Morrell ceased to supply the Truant Home, witness had paid for the liquors and cigars used by the Aldermen and their friends out of his own salary. The expressage on most of the goods received had also been paid out of his own pocket, because the committee would not pass the bills against the city when he presented them. In his account-book were items amounting to over $200, paid by him for the city, the money for which he had not received. John Cashow was Chairman of the committee in 1866 and 1867, when entertainments were given, Andrew Cunningham in 1868, and James O'Brien in 1869. There were no entertainments in 1868. For the first that was given five gallons of whisky were ordered, some cigars, and two kinds of wine. About thirty persons were present altogether. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Cashow, told him that "groceries" was to be substituted for "liquors" in the bills, and witness certified that they were correct. Mr. Demarest also testified that his own horses at the Truant Home were kept by himself, not by the city.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

At the last monthly meeting of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association a resolution was passed that petitions be presented to Congress urging a continuance of appropriations for the removal of obstructions in the Hell Gate channel, and that the Representatives at Washington from the New-England States be requested to use their influence to effect the same object. The association have prepared, and are now circulating for signatures, the following petition:

PETITION FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS AT HELL GATE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned members of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association, merchants, manufacturers and citizens of New-York, respectfully urge your honorable body to make an appropriation sufficient to complete the removal of the rocks and other impediments at "Hell Gate" which now obstruct the East River entrance to New-York Harbor. The reasons are many, and will be briefly stated, as follows:

First. The Government has undertaken this work and owes an honorable obligation to the City of New-York and the commerce of the country, to permit no unnecessary delay to its completion.

Second. Vast interests which pertain to the terminal facilities of this City, (the commercial center of the country,) are waiting impatiently for the day when foreign and domestic shipping can come in safety through the East River and discharge and receive their cargoes from the warehouses and elevators which will be erected upon its banks.

Third. The commerce of the country which passes through "Hell Gate" has paid an annual tribute for the last twenty years of $1,500,000 in losses caused by these obstructions.

Fourth. Twelve thousand souls are daily and unavoidably subjected to the dangers which menace this passage.

Fifth. The United States Navy-yard, on the East River demands an anchorage and safe entrance and exit through this channel for the largest men-of-war.

Sixth. The history of the work has proved the energy, skill, and economy of the United States Army Engineer in charge, and gives a positive guarantee that the necessary appropriation will be spent with the same judicious care.

Seventh. As the work now rests in its uncompleted state, (and has been standing for the past four months for want of funds,) some convulsion of nature or accident might and would defeat the plans of the engineer and add greatly to its future cost.

Wherefore, we, your petitioners, in the name of the commercial interests of our City and of the whole country, earnestly pray that your honorable body will appropriate at least $600,000, which is the amount estimated by Gen. Newton, the engineer in charge, as requisite to conduct this important work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Messrs. B. P. Baker, President; E. R. Durkee, F. B. Thurber, Simen Sterne, J. F. Henry, of the committee appointed, and Mr. Theo. F. Lees, General Superintendent of the association, returned from Albany Friday night, after having presented to the Senate and Assembly bills for creating a railroad commission and for securing a minority representation in the directories of railroads of the State. The committee had a hearing in regard to the bills, Messrs. Sterne and Thurber speaking for the association. A TIMES reporter was informed that, as the Senators became aware of the conservative character of the bills, they seemed to be convinced that there was nothing in them inimical to any railroad company that desired to have a fair and honest management. The association will have another hearing in regard to the bills.

CELEBRATION OF THE RISING OF THE COMMUNE IN PARIS.

Yesterday evening there was a large meeting of the members of the Commune held at the Casino, in Houston street, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating in a suitable manner the third anniversary of the Paris Social Revolution, or the uprising of the Commune on the 18th day of March, 1871. The report of the Committee on Executive Matters stated that the ranks of the Commune had considerably swollen during the year in this City, and believed that in whatever manner it was decided to commemorate the event of 1871, it would be one of the most successful they had ever had in this country. A committee of the Société des Refugés, under whose auspices the last anniversary was commemorated, reported that they were ready again to take charge of affairs. It was then decided by the meeting that a ball and banquet be given on Wednesday evening, 18th inst., at the Germania Assembly Rooms, and the committee was empowered to make the necessary arrangements and issue invitations. It was agreed that the members of the Committee of Safety be invited to attend and take part in the celebration. The meeting adjourned.

DOUBLE OFFICE-HOLDING—AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

City Assessor Jacob Worth, of Brooklyn, was elected last Fall to the Assembly from Kings County. At the first meeting of the Board of Assessors, after Mr. Worth had taken his seat in the Assembly, the President of the Board declared Mr. Worth unqualified to act as an Assessor, and the Corporation Counsel gave a legal opinion sustaining the position. Mr. Worth, to test the matter, appealed to the courts, and obtained an order compelling the Assessors to show cause why he should not be permitted a seat in that Board. Judge Gilbert heard argument on the motion, and yesterday rendered the following decision:

It was clearly in the power of the Legislature to prescribe the qualifications of officers to administer the offices of the city corporation. They have done so in explicit terms. No officer can, during his term of office, hold any other public office than that of Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public, and the holding of any such other office vacates the city office. The qualifying language of the statute relating to appointments, the fees or emoluments of which are paid out of the public Treasury, has no relation to permanent officers of the city Government, but applies only to temporary appointments. The object of the Legislature is evident. It is based on sound public policy, and should be upheld. The motion for a mandamus is denied, with $10 costs.

MR. SUMNER'S FIRST ELECTION.

THE VOTE IN THE LEGISLATURE—COMMENTS OF THE BOSTON PAPERS AT THE TIME.

The Boston *Globe* gives an interesting account of the memorable contest in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1851, when Mr. Sumner was first elected to the United States Senate. Mr. Boutwell, his last colleague in the Senate, was then Governor of Massachusetts, and John P. Robinson, whose opinions gained so much publicity through the medium of the Bigelow Papers, was in the House. The *Globe* says: "The fight began on Jan. 16 in the House, when, on motion of Mr. Barry, of Hanover, the election of a United States Senator was taken up. From the files of the *Daily Evening Transcript* for that year we take the following history of the great contest, which lasted three months, and in the end resulted in the election of Mr. Sumner. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number	394
Necessary to a choice	198
Charles Sumner	180
Robert C. Winthrop	166

A second ballot failed to elect either candidate, and the matter was postponed for one week. On Jan. 23, the election came up again by assignment and resulted in the same manner, Mr. Sumner receiving 187 votes, 192 being necessary to a choice. On the 26th of February, the sixteenth ballot was taken, but no choice was made, Mr. Sumner lacking two votes of the number necessary for his election. The matter came up every two weeks, regularly, with the same result, until the 24th of April, when the end was reached, as will be seen by the following report of that day's proceedings:

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Stone. The morning business was unimportant, and at 9:30 the House proceeded to the twenty-fifth ballot for United States Senator, which resulted as follows:

Whole number	386
Necessary to a choice	194
Charles Sumner	192
R. C. Winthrop	168
Scattering	26
Blanks	1

At the conclusion of the ballot given above it was discovered that two more votes had been cast than there were members present, and, to avoid such an occurrence in future, it was ordered that, in subsequent trials, the ballots be inclosed in envelopes, and if any contained more than one vote, all but one should be rejected, if all the ballots so contained were for the same person. In case there should be more than one candidate named all should be thrown out. The result was as follows:

Whole number	384
Necessary to a choice	193
Charles Sumner	193
Robert C. Winthrop	166
Scattering	25
Blank	2

And Charles Sumner was declared elected.

The following bright and pointed editorial appeared in the same edition:

'The mountain that has been in labor for the last three months has brought forth, and Charles Sumner, Esq., has been elected for six years, from the 4th of March next, to succeed Mr. Webster in the Senate of the United States. This was consummated in the House of Representatives this afternoon, on the twenty-sixth ballot, by a vote of 193, being the exact number necessary in concurrence with the choice of the Senate made in January last. This will be a sore disappointment to the Whig Party, who have a plurality of some 20,000 votes in the State; but the fates have so decreed, and so it must be. The die is cast, and the Whigs and the indomitable Democracy have lost the game. We are not prepared to proclaim the country ruined in consequence of this event. Mr. Sumner is a forcible and eloquent speaker, an apt scholar, a man of superior abilities, of polished address and extensive acquaintance with the men and events of his times, and he may become a statesman of mark in the political arena. He will probably act and work with the Whig Party on all questions but one, a vital and momentous one, it is true, as he will find when he gets to Washington. Mr. Sumner will find, on reaching the capital, that Massachusetts, and even New-England, is but a fraction of the United States; that there are interests besides hers to be looked after; that, under his oath of office, he is bound to legislate for the whole country, not a sectional part; that the constitutional rights of others must be respected; and all this his good sense will soon teach him, if he needs to be taught. Again, we say, we do not yet despair of the Union. Massachusetts might have seated in the Senate a man far more objectionable than Charles Sumner! Vive la Republique!'

On the morning succeeding the election, the *Daily Advertiser*, then under Nathan Hale's control, in an editorial on the subject, made use of the following severe language, referring, however, to the coalition in the Legislature, by which the election was made, and having no reference to the personal fitness of the man for the position:

'It is the grossest outrage upon the feelings of the majority of the people of the State, by a combination between two minorities, which we have known to be perpetrated in any of the States of the Union. We regard the event as a most unfortunate one for the reputation of the State, and one which must paralyze its influence in the councils of the Union and in sustaining a course of legislation tending to harmonize the dissensions which have so long disturbed the quiet of the country.'

From a long editorial in the *Courier* the following extract is selected:

'After every species and degree of fluctuation, the contest for the choice of a Senator of the United States has terminated in the election of Charles Sumner by a single vote. Slender as is this majority, it becomes still more attenuated when taken in connection with the fact that two blank votes were cast at the ballot, which were left out of the account in estimating the number necessary to a choice. So that Mr. Sumner did not in fact receive a majority of the votes of all who voted. The result has been unexpected by most people, and was in truth owing to the adoption of a new method of taking the vote at the last ballot, when they were inclosed in sealed envelopes. Two members, who appear to have cast real votes previously, took this occasion to vote blank. Such a consummation had been foreseen, and an earnest protest was made against the secret ballot by Mr. Colby, of Boston, unfortunately without effect, and the election was lost by the craven skulking of some poor-spirited thing. We need hardly say that the election of Mr. Sumner will be regretted by all who wish the State of Massachusetts to stand where she has stood, nobly and firmly fixed in her loyalty to the American Union.'

The *Atlas* looked at the matter more calmly, and its comments were marked more by sound reasoning than blustering invectives. It said:

'We have from the beginning opposed the election of Mr. Sumner. We believe that the Legislature has made a mistake in electing him. Though a gentleman of talents and character, he is not the man best suited to represent Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States. We are not aware of any acts of his which require payment at a price so great. He is a known scholar more than a statesman. He has studied the world in the closet, through the medium of books. He has mingled little in every-day active life. He is a theorist, and views the world through the medium of the imagination, and not through the storm realities of life. In a word, we believe him to be an "impracticable." We shall be glad if, upon further acquaintance, we find ourselves mistaken. The people of Massachusetts, we are certain, did not wish Mr. Sumner's election. Put the question to them to-day, and a large majority would decide against him. The election was brought about by a coalition, by a bargain. The Governor of the State, we have reason to believe, cast his influence on that side. Not that he wished Mr. Sumner elected, particularly, but because he could get Mr. Sumner's friends to vote for him for Governor next Fall. We believe that the patronage of the State has been brought to bear upon this election; that promises have been made which we shall watch closely to see if they are redeemed hereafter.'

The *Post* summed up the whole question in the following bristling little paragraph:

'A Whig, who refused to support Gen. Taylor because he was not Whig enough; an agitator, who would sacrifice the safety of the Union by aggravating sectional animosity; an Abolitionist, who would treat the laws of the constitutional Legislature of his country as the colonists did the oppressive edicts of a tyrannical power! This is the political beauty the Coalition Democrats have voted for as a member of the United States Senate.'

The *Commonwealth*, the only paper which was able to see Mr. Sumner as the great statesman of the future, uttered the following prophecy, which has since been fully verified:

'Mr. Sumner will go into the Senate unpledged to the measures of any party and free to pursue such a course upon all questions of national policy as his own judgment and feeling of responsibility to his constituents shall dictate. He will be a Senator worthy of Massachusetts, "legislating," as the *Transcript* truly says, "for the whole country, not for a sectional part, and respecting the constitutional rights of others," and of all.'

The *Transcript*, in commenting on the last paragraph, said:

'He goes to Washington "unpledged." There is a world of promise in that confession; for Mr. Sumner will have the courage to do right, even if he contradict himself.'"

END OF THE SPICER CASE.

The action brought by Elizabeth Spicer to recover her dower interest in the estate of John Spicer, deceased, against George Spicer, her brother-in-law, terminated yesterday afternoon in favor of the plaintiff, the jury awarding her $1,300. The Judge ruled that she could not recover as Spicer's widow, but on the promise made by her brother-in-law. The amount awarded, together with $1,700 received antecedent to the trial, is about one-sixth of the estate.

NEW GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT TREMONT.

The new German Catholic Church of St. Joseph, at the corner of Washington avenue and Mott street, Tremont, will be dedicated on Sunday morning next, 22d inst., with the usual imposing ceremonies, by Archbishop McClosky. The exercises will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. The church has been erected under the supervision of Rev. Joseph Stumpe, of the St. Mary's Church, Melrose, at a cost of about $30,000.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

CLOSING SCENES.

The London papers are filled with accounts of the final proceedings in the Tichborne case. The *Daily News* thus describes the last day of the great trial:

"With something more than punctuality the enormous person who was to play so passive and yet so important a part in the last act of the great Tichborne drama made his appearance, and took his place, neatly attired in dark blue frock-coat, as usual at the little green baize table confronting Mr. Justice Mellor in the 'well' of the court. It wanted then ten minutes to 10, and those folks who will have their jokes on serious matters were reminded that, curiously unlike his old friend Arthur Orton, the defendant has always had a habit of coming up to time when wanted. On his left sat his secretary and faithful 'shepherd of his flock' of Wapping witnesses, Mr. Harding, and with him his attorney, Mr. Harcourt. On his right was the fine mulatto, young Bogle, who has had time to grow from a child into a man since the Tichborne case was also in its childhood. There, on the green baize, lay the lady's leather reticule bag in which the defendant's letters have regularly, every morning, awaited his inspection. There was the pair of scissors which has often afforded him solace and pastime when Mr. Hawkins was making disagreeable observations, or when Dr. Kenealy was indignantly denying that his client ever had one single good quality about him, and vowing that before he sat down he would 'strip that jay,' Roger Tichborne, 'of his borrowed plumes.' There, too, was the little pocket dictionary, an English *Webster Condensed*, by the aid of which he had learnt to eschew such doubtful participles as 'worretted' and 'busted,' to steer clear of 'mountaynious' difficulties, and to know the true orthography of 'sparrowgrass,' that accursed vegetable, which, from the hour when his invitation to 'my dear momma' to partake of it in conjunction with lamb fell into the hands of counsel, caused him to be an object of derision to his enemies, and furnished Sir John Coleridge with an argument in favor of the view that not Paris, but High street, Wapping, was his native home.

It was just on the stroke of ten, and the jury were all in their box, when the buzz in court took a new tone, Dr. Kenealy—so rare a sight of late—having made his appearance in the attire of a Queen's Counsel, sitting in the front row as leading advocate of the defendant in the cause. Behind him Mr. McMahon and Mr. Cooper Wylde, were also in their places, and on the opposite side the contending forces led by Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Serjeant Parry were calmly awaiting the issue of the contest. Down dropped all the standing multitude as the appearance of the judges' clerk and Master Cockburn from behind the claret-colored curtains which sheltered the bench betokened the advent of the Judges, and then the Bar rose again, and with them the defendant, to make the customary obeisances, while the Lord Chief Justice after a momentary arrangement of his papers, commenced once more with the familiar words, 'Gentlemen of the Jury.' How the man whose claims to the baronetcy and lands of Tichborne, and whose attacks upon the character of the living and upon the memory of the dead were now about to be brought to a final test, comported himself in this crisis of his fate may possibly always afford room for 'historic doubts.' But those who sat watching him attentively from the opposite seats in the well of the court saw many tokens of the painful interest with which he followed each sentence from the Bench, and, indeed, every step in the proceedings. There had been the customary cordiality in the shake of the hand with his counsel and the accompanying smile, 'all over the features,' as one of the witnesses had it. This smile, however, quickly settled down into that oppressed and worn expression which had been more and more observable of late in the defendant's countenance. The 'pouting lip,' which Dona Hayley, of Melipilla, has spoken to as characteristic of the boy Orton, is a graphic descriptive touch which has done not a little harm to his cause; but if this was the same lip there was on Saturday a frequent movement about the whole region of the mouth which might have given the dark Chilian lady some trouble to recognize it. It was in vain now to tear paper audibly, and to bite the tips of quill pens. There was a faint attempt to scribble notes on bits of paper, as in the old days, when it was a comfort, with the aid of the little dictionary, to write such words as, 'Mr. Hawkins may talk; I am Roger Tichborne, and he can't unmake me,' and hand them to a friend; but on Saturday the pen was soon dropped again, and the chin once more resting on the hands, as the restless sulky eyes, under thick eyebrows tipped with gray, wandered from the Bench to the jury, and back to the Bench again. If time is to count by events in which we are deeply concerned, it must have seemed to him ages ago since an appeal from a juryman to Dr. Kenealey against unnecessary prolixity was always followed by an audible whisper from his client to 'give that fellow another week, Doctor;' or even since such an observation as 'What right has he to say that?' was conventionally supposed not to be heard by the Lord Chief Justice, of whom it was spoken. The many chances of a break-down of a trial that had extended over the greater part of a twelvemonth were at last exhausted. There was now but one faint hope, and that was in the jury-box, whither the eyes accordingly returned again and again with the wearied look of one who would rather know the worst at once than wait another half hour even for the chance of acquittal.

There have, indeed, been more reasons than one why the defendant should have failed to be happy of late. Some days have elapsed since a mysterious stranger had taken his seat right opposite the green baize table in the well of the court facing the object of all these proceedings at scarcely more than an arm's length. He was an athletic young man, square-shouldered, round-headed, with a thick brown beard and rather determined cast of countenance. It was certain that he was not an official of that court. He took no notes, nor did he appear to interest himself in the slightest degree in the eloquent words that were falling from the Bench. Why did this young man take a sudden fancy for lingering day after day in that place—speaking to no one, and not even going out during luncheon time? The gossip was that dreadful anonymous letters had been received by the Judges of what the man who had confessed to being an old chum of the notorious and terrible Morgan, the bushranger, was 'going to' do if his Lordship's observations did not speedily take a more favorable tone; or if the jury should venture to imbibe unsatisfactory notions of his explanation on the Orton question, or his solemn observations with regard to the sealed packet. It was rumored that, although little importance was attached to these excited epistles, it was thought not inexpedient to place the athletic young man with the brown beard in front of the green baize table. Be that as it may, however, it was manifest that his appearance there was irksome—a sort of death's head without the feast, which was iritating and ominous. But on Saturday morning the young man was suddenly joined by two others of similar build, and these were now known to be constables in plain clothes, prepared to retire if the jury should acquit, but otherwise ready to lay their hands upon the broad shoulders of the man, who must have been more than human if these three strangers—so like the expectant demons in the old legendary dramas—had not inspired him with dismal forebodings.

There was a sudden outburst of long pent-up chattering as the jury, finally dismissed to consider their verdict, literally fought their way by the aid of the Police through the mass of barristers and other persons in the side passage of the court. It was then only ten minutes past noon; but everybody had been up early that morning, and sandwiches and sherry broke forth at all points, while the chattering grew louder and louder, and for some time nobody but the defendant looked up at the clock. It was curious to observe during the interval that followed how entirely the chief actor in the scene was disregarded. Except his three unpleasant neighbors, nobody now turned his eyes toward the green baize table. A quarter of an hour—then twenty minutes had elapsed. Was there a difference of opinion? Had the one obstinate juryman, "wise in his own conceit," whom the Lord Chief Justice had forewarned, suddenly made his appearance? Who could say? But the defendant's countenance certainly grew brighter as the minutes passed. But then there was an ominous bustle, and the words, "The jury are coming," ran through the assembly, and everybody remarked that, one way or other, they must have made up their minds, or why return so soon? This time, for easier passage, the twelve were conducted by the tipstaff along the well of the court, brushing as they passed the table of the defendant. Then the "pouting lip" became disturbed again; the famous "twitch," or up and down movement of the wrinkles in the brow, became for a moment perceptible, and finally the features settled down again into the old sullen, discontented look. It was easy to see that to one man at least, though he was not in the jury-box, the result was already practically known. Before the last of the twelve had settled down the massive gold chain stretching from pocket to pocket of the defendant's vast breadth of waistcoat was detached, and, with the chronometer watch, handed by him to the custody of young Bogle, with the alacrity of a man who knew well enough that his minutes of liberty were numbered. Dead silence prevailed among the whole assembly as the Judges resumed their seats, and Master Cockburn in his wig and gown rose, and, having called over the names of the jury, asked, "Gentlemen, are you agreed on your verdict?" "We are," was the reply; and, when the usual ceremony had been gone through, and a verdict of "Guilty" returned on the two counts, Mr. Dickens, the foreman, in a firm, clear voice, read the paper announcing that the jury were agreed upon the three great issues, which include all the rest involved in the indictment—namely, that the defendant is not Roger Tichborne; that he did not seduce Lady Radcliffe—to which was appended the opinion that there is not the slightest evidence that Roger Tichborne was ever guilty of any undue familiarity whatever with that lady; and thirdly, they were agreed that the defendant is Arthur Orton. A further paper, handed up by the jury, censuring, in severe terms, the unfounded charges of Dr. Kenealy, as well as the violent language and the demeanor of that gentleman, was then read aloud by the Lord Chief Justice, and the defendant being ordered to stand up, Mr. Justice Mellor, after a few remarks upon the enormity of his offenses, passed the sentence twice seven years' penal servitude.

During this brief address the defendant stood with head slightly bent, and evidently listening attentively. From time to time he made an effort to moisten his lips with his tongue; his hands wandered from his trousers-pockets to the buttonholes of his coat, and his huge form assumed a scarcely perceptible oscillatory movement. The sallow hue that had spread over his features in those few moments indicated the fact that nerves not easily moved had felt a shock to which few men in that position could have failed to be sensible. At the conclusion of the sentence he looked up, and with a painful smile, and addressing apparently the Lord Chief Justice, inquired, "May I reply, my Lord?" "Eh?" ejaculated his Lordship, who had evidently been prevented by the slight stir in court from catching the question, which was then repeated in the modified form, "May I be allowed to say a few words?" "Certainly not," replied his Lordship; and then a swift tap on the shoulder from the tipstaff reminded the questioner that his liberty was forfeited to the law. There was a hurried shake of the hands with Dr. Kenealy, who said "good by" rather coldly; and, with the tipstaff preceding, and the three men whose faces had probably been already imprinted for life upon his memory, Arthur Orton, alias Thomas Castro, alias Sir Roger Charles Tichborne, Bart., walked out of court to go through the customary process of "searching" in an inner room, thence to be conveyed to the dismal stone jail in the Old Bailey, with the interior of which he had already a slight acquaintance.

THE PRISONER IN NEWGATE.

The omnibus—not the ordinary prison one, but a small dark vehicle, used by the Police on special occasions—in which the claimant left Westminster, proceeded at a smart pace through Abingdon street and thence over Lambeth Bridge, along the Southern Embankment, down Stamford street, and over Blackfriars Bridge, till it reached the Old Bailey. Arriving there, the vehicle entered the court-yard, where it has been customary for prisoners to alight since the late Fenian outbreak, and the prisoner was soon passed into the jail in charge of Inspector Denning. On prisoners being admitted, it is the custom of one of the chief officials to call each by name as they enter, and in this instance the functionary intrusted with that duty called out "Thomas Castro, alias Arthur Orton," &c., but to this no answer was made, and the progress to the cell was quickly accomplished, the prisoner wearing a cast-down expression. Mr. Jonas, the Governor of the jail, was absent at the time, but, pursuant to his directions, the prisoner was placed in the same cell that he occupied during his former incarceration. The usual formality of "a warm bath" was gone through, as was the ceremony of "searching," but the only article taken from him was a scarf-pin—his watch and chain having been, as stated elsewhere, handed young Bogle in court before the verdict. As far as is practicable, Saturday in Newgate is observed as a quiet day, and hence the process of "cropping" was postponed till to-day (Monday); and as none of the prison suits fitted the prisoner, it is expected that he will wear his own clothes till a convict dress can be supplied. He has made no reference to his case, and readily complies with the rules of the prison. As on his committal to Newgate, he reports himself a Roman Catholic, and accordingly he was not present at Divine service at the prison chapel yesterday. No one but the prison officials has been allowed to see him. It seems that an order from the Secretary of State was required for his removal to Millbank, whither it was thought he would have been taken; but of his future destination nothing is at present known.

PRESS COMMENTS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The conclusion of the Tichborne trial, is in more senses than one, like the end of a novel, though it must be admitted an enormously long one. Virtue is rewarded, vice is punished, and the villain of the piece sinks through the proper trap-door into his proper place of punishment. We are only sorry that it is not a more severe one. Martin Guerre, in accordance with the law and sentiment of his day, was hanged; and it is a great pity that the same fate cannot be awarded to Orton. It is one of the defects of criminal law that it leaves little room for the play of natural and proper indignation. It would be considerably more effective than it is if a villain could every now and then be put to death on account of the moral enormity of his crime, and apart from the particular offense which he has committed. * * * It is a curious illustration of the stupidity of mankind that any doubt as to the identity of the claimant should have remained after the first trial. Indeed, it is not easy to understand how any one could doubt upon the subject who seriously considered the broad admitted outline of the case. No plausible suggestion ever was or ever could be made of his alleged conduct in abstaining for upward of twelve years from communication with his family after an all but miraculous escape from death, and adopting the disgusting occupation of a slaughterman, when he was the actual possessor of a large income and heir apparent to great wealth and high hereditary position. Add to this the degree in which all his early steps toward obtaining the position which he sought were marked by fraud, and it seems almost superfluous to consider the question further. * * * We have no wish, however, to dwell upon a matter which has been discussed backward and forward infinitely more carefully than its intrinsic importance deserved. Indeed, the old warning, "What shall the man do who cometh after the King?" applies to the matter. What has the Chief Justice left for any journalist to say upon the subject? His charge deserves, and will, no doubt, obtain, greater success than any of the novels which it quotes and compliments. *Lady Audley's Secret*, and all other secrets, mysteries, and plots, real or fictitious, will grow pale in the light of the Tichborne romance, as related in the Court of Queen's Bench by the Lord Chief Justice of England. In his last novel Mr. Charles Reade observes, in horror at one of his own villains, "If ever the Almighty showered lightning on a skunk, now was the time to do it." An analogous operation has for several weeks been in progress at Westminster Hall. We would direct attention to one particular point in connection with the trial which ought not to be allowed to drop. We refer to the charges made by the Lord Chief Justice against the defendant's counsel. Dr. Kenealy has not only been rebuked by the Bench with a degree of severity with which in all probability no counsel ever was rebuked before; but he has been specifically charged with the gravest professional misconduct of which a barrister can be guilty. The Lord Chief Justice says, in a great variety of different ways, that he has scattered foul accusations against all manner of persons without the smallest excuse or ground for it. Now this is surely not an accusation which ought to be made against a Queen's counsel by the Lord Chief Justice of England without leading to something further. It is not decent that a man who occupies a conspicuous public position and discharges important public functions in respect of it, should have such imputations publicly thrown upon him, and that nothing whatever should come of it. If what the Judges have publicly said of Dr. Kenealy is true, he ought to be disbarred. If it is not true, he ought to be publicly relieved of the imputations made against him. * * *

The case is not one in which any elaborate inquiry into matters of fact is necessary. Short-hand writers' reports of what Dr. Kenealy said are easily accessible, and the only questions, as it appears to us, which require to be settled are these two—First, were the charges which he made under circumstances which justified him in making them?—were they, that is, made under instructions as to their truth, to which he was bound to pay attention, or under circumstances which formed in themselves a reasonable ground for supposing them to be true? Secondly, if this is not the case, is a man who makes such charges at random a person to practice the profession of a barrister?

From the Times.

We think that there can be but one feeling of gratitude that the protracted and, as it almost seemed, interminable proceedings of the Tichborne trial have reached their close without the occurrence of any of the numerous accidents any one of which might have made it necessary to begin the process again from the beginning. The process may have been tardy; the result is sure. It has been freely said, and will probably be often said again, that the length of time consumed before Arthur Orton has been convicted as a perjured impostor is a scandal upon our law. We cannot join in this opinion. Scandal there has been, undoubtedly; but the blame is misplaced when it is attributed to the administration of justice. The real ground of humiliation is the defect of common sense and the imperfect education of so large a proportion of the English people. It may, however, be admitted that a process of such unexampled duration will naturally find out some of the weak points of our criminal practice, and there are undoubtedly lessons to be learned from it which suggest amendments of our procedure. The Lord Chief Justice recommended that the Bench should have power to summon and examine witnesses whose evidence would be material to the issues before the court, when it appeared that counsel on both sides avoided calling them. It is needless to say that this opinion must have great weight, but it is a fair subject for discussion whether the defect to which it refers may not be better remedied in another way. Counsel are often deterred from calling a witness to prove some isolated fact, in respect of which he can give the best possible evidence, because by calling a witness they make him their own. Is there any sufficient reason for maintaining this principle? There are several other points raised by the trial which are worth future consideration. The control of the court over counsel appears in practice defective, while, on the other hand, the limits and conditions of the general jurisdiction over contempt of court appear alarmingly wide.

From the Daily Telegraph.

It seems at first sight wonderful, when the tale is put as broadly as we have stated it, that the Tichborne claimant should ever have found a single adherent or follower. And yet, gross and palpable as the imposture was from the very first, there was always a certain *per contra* account in its favor. From the moment that the man first appeared he was surrounded by "financial agents," lawyers, money-lenders, and others, who made his claim known in all directions, and left no stone unturned to win over the thoughtless to his side. A few "superior persons," who, of course, had never taken the trouble to look for a minute into the case, lent their aid to this disreputable cohort by talking, with a vast assumption of profundity, about the "metaphysical and psychological difficulties" which a case of disputed identity cannot but involve, and hurled in the teeth of common-sense folk the identity or non-identity of the defendant with Arthur Orton on the one hand, and with Roger Tichborne on the other, as an insoluble problem. It was, from the rogues, on the one hand, and from these "superior" pretenders to acumen on the other, that the public took its cue. The undoubted facts of the case were ignored. It was the old story of "*credo quia absurdum*"—the very improbabilities of the man's tale were accepted as conclusive proofs of its truth. It pleased the vulgar mind to find that a baronet had turned a butcher; it pleased a somewhat numerous body of fanatics, that the Roman Catholics in general, and the Jesuits in particular, should be accused of wholesale conspiracy. More than this, the fat man himself was a species of Jack Cade, able to measure exactly the credulity of his dupes, and to fool them to the top of their bent. He was full of a certain rough *bonhommie* of his own, which told irresistibly in his behalf. He was a jovial fellow, an attender of races and pigeon matches, a user of strong words, and a drinker of strong drinks. His very bulk told in his favor. It betokened substantial self-confidence, not to say integrity. He was "Sir Roger," in short, and, as "Sir Roger," he found adherents who believed in him without reason, and followed him without reflection. "I hope, my dear mama," says he, referring to some witnesses to be brought against him, "God will forgive them wicked people as has persuaded them pore sailors to pergur themselves for a fue pounds." In such a mouth a prayer for the forgiveness of "pergury" has about it a certain grim humor. For eight years the "pergurles" of the Tichborne claimant, coupled with the credulity of the vast mass of unthinking people, have kept the Tichborne case afloat. The bubble has burst at last; and we can afford to say, in the words of Arthur Orton himself, "I much better now it busted." * * * * *

For Lady Radcliffe's sake, if it were for nothing else, we should reconcile ourselves to the heavy burden which this case has proved upon public patience and the public purse. The time, the cost, and the labor expended have been deplorable; but at least there is no failure. Our law, so far as human knowledge can say, is still stranger than the most cunning knave. * * * * * * Among other issues which the case has raised, not the least important is that of the freedom of counsel; and we cannot but ask ourselves very seriously whether sufficient safeguards exist against such an abuse of the privileges of the Bar as that we have recently witnessed. The benchers of the Inns of Court will do well to reconsider their duties in this matter.

From the Post.

The summing up of the Lord Chief Justice was a masterpiece of judicial oratory, and would alone suffice to hand down his name as equal to the greatest of his predecessors in his high office. Sir Alexander Cockburn has by this achievement raised to himself a monument which will endure longer than brass or marble. The first effects will be seen in important legal reforms, and the consequences will certainly continue to have direct influence during the present generation. With respect to the length of the trial, we cannot help thinking that if the prosecution of a butcher for perjury had not been raised to the dignity of a State trial; if he had been left at the Old Bailey instead of being taken to Westminster; if the counsel for the Crown had been content with a tithe of the evidence which they produced; and if the jury had given their verdict as soon as they had made up their minds, much public time would have been saved and much useless expenditure would have been avoided.

From the Advertiser.

We do not think that the verdict of the jury finally and ultimately disposes of every doubt. It may be that there is a vast crowd of "fanatics" who are not satisfied, and who, from certain points considered and stated by the court to be condemnatory, would have drawn precisely opposite inferences and conclusions. It may be that there is a vast crowd of male and female "fools" who are not satisfied with many circumstances involved in and connected with the trial, and in whose imaginations the ghost is not laid, although they bow perforce to the decision of the twelve "highly-trained and intelligent men." Time may show that there is no inconsiderable section both of the educated and uneducated public not influenced either by vile sentiments or corrupt motives who are neither satisfied with the trial nor its result. These may say that at least it has ever been held a cherished maxim of British law to give a prisoner the benefit of a doubt, and that the doubts are not solved.

THE BROOKLYN CITY ASSESSORS.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn City Assessors held yesterday, President Truslow in the chair, Rev. John H. Kirk presented a petition asking exemption to the amount of $1,500 on his house and lot in Ryerson street, on the ground that he was a minister of the Gospel in good standing, though he followed "another occupation." The assessed valuation of the property is $2,400, and the tax $87 35. Assessor Hennessey said that as the petitioner had "another occupation" he could not claim exemption under the law, as only ministers with no other occupation were exempt. Assessor McDiarmid observed that according to Assessor Hennessey's views, the Apostle Paul could not have been exempted for the same reason. That the Apostle was a preacher nobody would deny, he said, although he worked at making tents for a living, but he paid no taxes, and he was not a tax upon his people. The Chairman said that the petitioner preached sometimes, and might be waiting a call to hold forth at stated intervals. He knew of instances where clergymen were obliged, in addition to preaching, to labor with their hands in order to obtain a livelihood for themselves and families. Assessor Furey remarked that a good many ministers who had been placed on the supernumerary list, and who followed other occupations for a livelihood came to ask exemption from taxes. A general conversation ensued, in which Messrs. Beecher, Talmage, and others were referred to as preachers who at the same time made money as editors and lecturers, and it was doubted whether they could of right claim exemption. The subject was eventually referred to Assessors Furey and Morton, as a committee, to confer with the Corporation Counsel in regard to the matter. After the following resolution had been adopted the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That the President of the board and William A. Furey be appointed a committee to submit to the Corporation Counsel the following question: "Has the board the power to lay an assessment on any lot, the amount of which exceeds the assessed value thereof?"

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

The total number of Station-house lodgers during January was 30,774, of which 2,247 males and 951 females were married, and 21,826 males and 5,750 females were single. Of the total number 353 males and 22 females were colored. Those classed as habitual lodgers comprised 15,478 males and 5,442 females. The ages of the lodgers were as follows: Under 20 years, 1,491 males and 341 females; between 20 and 30 years, 11,036 males and 936 females; between 30 and 40 years, 6,423 males and 2,272 females; between 40 and 50 years, 3,358 males and 2,242 females; and over 50 years, 1,765 males and 910 females. During the month of February last the total numbers of lodgers was 28,301, or 22,362 males and 5,939 females, of which 1,204 males and 756 females were married, and 21,158 males and 5,183 females were single; 303 males and 22 females were colored people. The habitual lodgers numbered 16,466 males and 5,094 females. The ages of the lodgers were as follows: Under 20 years, 1,582 males, and 165 females; between 20 and 30 years, 9,772 males and 803 females; between 30 and 40 years, 6,099 males and 1,922 females; between 40 and 50 years, 3,258 males and 2,126 females, and over 50 years, 1,651 males and 923 females.

The following table shows the nationalities of the lodgers:

	January Males.	January Females.	February Males.	February Females.
United States	6,180	895	5,843	697
Ireland	11,341	5,202	9,478	4,814
Germany	3,808	246	4,059	159
England	1,464	211	1,376	164
Scotland	499	76	264	60
Canada	196	52	141	25
France	267	2	276	2
Sweden	47	..	68	1
Wales	30	8	37	1
Switzerland	40	..	25	1
Poland	7	1	10	..
Russia	4	..	29	..
Denmark	28	1	37	..
Bohemia	4	..	6	..
Italy	7	..	11	1
West Indies	..	..	..	32
Austria	4	..	8	..
Mexico	3	1	1	4
South America	2	..	2	..
Africa	18	..	1	..
Nova Scotia	7	3	4	..
Spain	9	..	12	..
East Indies	3	..	6	..
Belgium	18	..	13	..
China	..	..	2	..
Holland	5	..	4	..
Norway	3	..	3	..
New-Brunswick	2	1	1	..
Madeira	..	..	12	..
Gibraltar	..	..	1	..
Arabia	10	..	..	..
Newfoundland	2	2	..	..

THE "CHAIN GANG."

Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Conklin during the past week, transferred the following-named prisoners from the Tombs to Sing Sing: Frank P. Richmond, forgery, one year; Thomas Moloney, reciving stolen goods, four years; Frank Markham, burglary, two years and six months; James McGuire, burglary, two years and six months; William Conklin, grand larceny, five years; Ferdinand Bielschiefsky, false pretenses, three years; Spencer Avery, grand larceny, three years; Peter Harkins, burglary, two years and six months; William West, burglary, two years and six months; and James H. Leland, grand larceny, two years and six months.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The following were the arrivals at Castle Garden during the week ending yesterday: March 9, steam-ship Baltic, Liverpool, 114; steam-ship Donau, Bremen, 119; March 10, steam-ship Spain, Liverpool, 172; March 11, steam-ship City of Baltimore, Liverpool, 161; steam-ship Trinacria, Glasgow, 40; steam-ship Frisia, Hamburg, 140; steam-ship Pereire, Havre, 14; steam-ship Calabria, Liverpool, 99; March 12, steam-ship California, Glasgow, 103; steam-ship Castalia, Glasgow, 15; March 13, steam-ship Manhattan, Liverpool, 84; steam-ship Glamorgan, Cardiff, 15; March 14, steam-ship Ohio, Bremen, 21. Total, 997.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

During the two weeks ending Saturday, the 14th inst., voluntary petitions were filed in bankruptcy by Joseph R. Ferrer, J. Duff Wallace, Samuel M. Brown, and Albert Dunkell.... Adjudications of involuntary bankruptcy were made in the cases of Wisner H. Townsend, Wolf Lessar, Emil Lesser, Wm. J. Holbrow, Edward B. Holbrow, Wm. H. Stoddard, and George Potts.

A POLICY-DEALER ARRESTED.

Henry Emmet, who resides at No. 69 Stanton street, was held in $500 bail by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with running a lottery game at the above number. Officer Harris, of the Tenth Precinct, made a raid on the place and captured the prisoner, also a number of [illegible]

THE WOODHULL LIBEL.

ACQUITTAL OF THE DEFENDANTS.

SCENES IN COURT—REARREST AND DISCHARGE OF THE DEFENDANTS—DELIBERATIONS OF THE JURY.

The now celebrated case of Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, and Col. James H. Blood, charged with libeling Luther C. Challis in *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, was brought to a termination yesterday by the acquittal of the defendants. From an early hour in the morning the approaches to the General Sessions court-room were filled by a crowd of the general public and friends of the accused, who were anxious to be in attendance at the rendering of the verdict, it having become known through the morning newspapers that the jury, which had retired at 12:20 P. M. on Friday, would be brought into court at its opening. The spacious building was quickly filled, and the result of the deliberations of the jury was freely canvassed by the expectant throng of spectators. The majority were confident of a disagreement of the jury, but others, more sanguine, gave utterance to their belief that the defendants would be acquitted, and the proportion of those who expected a conviction was noticably small. Shortly before the opening of court the rumor that the Jury had agreed to a verdict went through the audience like wildfire, and created the utmost excitement. The defendants, who were accompanied by their counsel, Mr. Charles H. Brooke, and a number of friends, eagerly discussed the probable result, and freely expressed their expectations on the subject, and appeared not over hopeful of a satisfactory issue. Mr. Knox, accompanied by a number of lawyers, sat within the prosecutor's enclosure. At 11 o'clock precisely Judge Sutherland took his seat on the bench, and five minutes afterward the Jury, amid breathless silence, filed into court, and took their accustomed places. Every eye in court was turned upon them, and their faces as they passed, were closely scrutinized by the parties most interested.

In answer to the questions of Mr. Hall, Clerk of the Court, the foreman of the jury, Mr. S. O'Keefe, announced that they had agreed to a verdict, and the suspense thereupon became painful. "How say you: do you find the prisoners guilty or not guilty?" asked the Clerk; to which Mr. O'Keefe replied in clear, distinct tones, audible in the most remote part of the building, "not guilty." The announcement of the verdict was greeted with the most tumultuous applause, which continued for several minutes, notwithstanding the efforts of the court officers to enforce silence. When the applause had somewhat abated, the following statement of the jury was read to the Court:

The jury wish to express their unanimous and most hearty concurrence in the sentiments expressed so eloquently by your honor in regard to the character and tendency of the teachings of these defendants. At the same time, in the exercise of that large discretion confided to them by the State Constitution and laws in such cases as these, and in deference to the honest doubts which existed in the minds of a majority of the jury from the commencement of their deliberations, they have unanimously decided to yield to the defendants that charitable presumption of innocence where there is a reasonable doubt, by which the law protects those who are placed in jeopardy of life and liberty.

The scene which followed can scarcely be described, and was certainly one of the most extraordinary ever enacted within the court-room. The female defendants burst into tears and were unable for several minutes to speak, while Blood appeared scarcely less agitated. The friends of the parties pressed forward and warmly congratulated them, as well as their counsel, on the verdict, while the aged mother of the Claflin sisters clasped her hands and tearfully expressed her gratitude to the jury. In the midst of the excitement the crier adjourned court and the immense throng of spectators slowly began to disperse. The foreman then handed the documents which had been admitted in evidence over to Mr. Knox, counsel for Mr. Challis, and the jury left the court, evidently much fatigued after their protracted deliberation.

The defendants were immediately arrested by Deputy Sheriff Gale, who had been in attendance for that purpose during the past two days, on the civil suit instituted by Mr. Challis. The parties proceeded to the Sheriff's office, where the necessary amount of bail was furnished and the defendants were released. The trial occupied ten days, having been commenced on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

HOW THE VERDICT WAS ARRIVED AT.

In all trials of so notorious a character as that of the Woodhull-Challis libel, and one occupying, as it did, so much of the attention of the court, the jury, and the public, the community are naturally curious to look within the mysterious precincts of the jury-room and see the manner in which the verdict has been arrived at. The following facts in relation to the deliberations of the jury in the present case are entirely reliable, having been obtained from the most trustworthy sources. After retiring to deliberate on their verdict, the jury unanimously acquitted Col. Blood from all responsibility in the transaction, the evidence not having shown him to be in any way connected with the publication of the alleged libel. They then considered the evidence at great length, and determined on rejecting the testimony of Mr. Challis, who had been, in their judgment, directly contradicted on material points by several reliable witnesses, and the whole of whose testimony, therefore, they considered was unreliable. The truth of the alleged libel, as testified to by Mrs. Woodhull, was then, after considerable discussion, admitted, and the first point to be decided was thus disposed of. The great question to be decided, however—and that which occupied the attention of the jury during the remainder of their deliberations—was the good motives and justifiable ends of the defendants in publishing the article, and it was on this point, it will be remembered, that they came into court for information. On the first ballot on this point the jury stood five for acquittal, five were doubtful, and two stood for the conviction of Victoria Woodhull. Through the night the question was argued—at times in the most heated manner—the advocates of acquittal slowly winning over the vacillating jurors, by the force of their arguments. At an advanced hour the number stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction, and so determined were the minority in their opinions that an agreement was looked upon as impossible, and the majority expressed their regret that a trial which had occupied so much time could not be disposed of one way or the other. After further discussion a ballot was taken for about the hundredth time, and it was found that only one juror held out for conviction. The wordy war was now resumed with redoubled vigor, and the utmost pressure was brought to bear on the obstinate juror in order to gain his adhesion to the views of the majority, but evidently without success. At length he consented to vote with the majority, and a verdict of acquittal was agreed upon, it being by this time 9 o'clock A. M. The jurors were influenced in their votes by various considerations. The majority of them had no sympathy with the defendants, but considered the case one of grave doubt. Some considered that the character of the complainant had not been injured, while others considered that a certain amount of intimidation had been used toward them, and were determined to show their independence by rendering what was, in their opinion, an impartial verdict, founded entirely on the evidence in the case.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week were 1,435.... There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, during the past week, 523 deaths, 477 births, and 140 marriages, showing an increase of 35 deaths and 7 marriages and a decrease of 9 births as compared with the preceding week.... The Fire Department report 23 fires for the week ending March 14, at 8 o'clock A. M., involving a loss of $17,465; insurance, $121,000. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness of occupants with matches, candle, pipes, and cigars, 7; children playing with matches, 1; foul chimneys, 4; heat from boiler setting fire to floor beams, 1; leak in gas-pipe, escaped gas igniting, 1; mice gnawing matches, 1; overheated stove-pipes, 2; overheated stove, 1; sparks from furnace, 1; spontaneous combustion of oily sawdust, 1; window-curtains taking fire from candle and gas-lights, 3.

THE VACANCY IN THE POLICE BOARD.

Messrs. Wheeler and Moulton, the Tax Commissioners, are said to be using every effort to induce Mr. Andrews not to accept the nomination for Police Commissioner, on the ground that he can be of more service to the public in the Tax Office. Mr. Andrews, however, has taken no action in the matter. It was rumored at the City Hall yesterday that the Mayor, in view of Commissioner Russell's accession to the new order of things, had promised to burn the anonymous letters alleged to have been sent to him by Mr. Russell. The Mayor, however, denied the report when it was brought to his attention by one of the Aldermen.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants, ninety-four, amounting to $271,457 20. Pay-roll—Number of warrants, seventeen, amounting to $36,278 96; total number of warrants, 111, amounting to $307,736 16. Receipts—From taxes of 1873, and interest, $13,638 20; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $47,237 32; collection of assessments and interest, $909 11; market rents, $354 85; water rents, $600 25; licenses, Mayor's Office, $63 50; fees and fines, District Courts, $528 50; total, $63,331 93.

ADMIRALTY DECISION.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, yesterday filed his decision in the case of Joseph Lorne, owner of the brigantine Lydia H. Cole, against the steam-tug U. S. Grant and the brig Tally Ho, which the complainant had libeled for the recovery of damages caused by a collision which occurred in the bay on the night of the 30th of January, 1869, between the Lydia H. Cole and the two other vessels. It was charged that the collision was the direct result of the negligence of the managers of the brig, and of the tug which was towing her. His Honor decided that the tug was alone to blame. He gave a decree against her, and ordered a reference to assess and report the amount of damage.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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It is gratifying to be able to record the fact that the Saturday session of the House, "for debate only," was yesterday not entirely without value to the country. It is true that some rather vague views were advanced upon the transportation question, especially in connection with the Mississippi route; but this is inevitable in the discussion of such a subject. The matter being one that must be fully considered and speedily decided, the time which is given to it cannot be held as wasted, no matter how crude may be some of the ideas which are advanced. But the most valuable portion of yesterday's session was that used by Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, in showing that FERNANDO WOOD had falsified public records in trying to make a point against the Republican Party. There is nothing singular in FERNANDO doing a thing of this sort. It was in entire harmony with his whole political life for him to swell the civil list under Republican control, by including Centennial Commissioners, who get no pay, and a large number of persons employed in temporary service, many of whom received only two dollars in an entire year. The Democratic Party must be in sore distress when its leader is forced to have recourse to such gross falsifications as FERNANDO WOOD is proved to have done.

Matters do not mend apparently in the South Carolina Legislature, for in the latest reports from that body we find a somewhat disgraceful debate on a resolution to appropriate $156,000 to pay certain certificates. The debate was opened by two members denouncing the bill as "a wholesale plundering operation for which members had been induced to vote in various ways." It is a proof of the low state of morals in this remarkable body that the only reply to this charge was to call the members making it to order for too vigorous use of language. It was afterward, in the course of the debate, distinctly declared that members had received from $500 to $1,500 to vote for the bill, and the charge does not seem to have created any surprise. One sanguine representative "hoped the members would have some lingering respect for themselves," "some little spark of honesty left;" but he was answered that the "honesty or justness of the claims had nothing to do with the matter." The bill was finally postponed, but a body in which such opinions are prevalent is sadly in need of reformation. We hope that Mr. ELLIOTT and other leading Republicans will enter at once upon the work of reform which they have promised to a long-oppressed and disgraced people.

It is to be regretted that opportunity was not given in this City to pay proper respect to the remains of CHARLES SUMNER. We are quite sure that if time had been afforded, all classes of our citizens would have joined with the corporate authorities in paying all possible honor to the illustrious dead. Under the circumstances it was impossible to do more than was done, which was far too little to mark the public respect for the memory of the dead statesman. Some reparation for past shortcomings, which were unavoidable, can yet be made by a display of flags at half-mast throughout the City on the day of the funeral in Boston, and we hope this will be done. A nation should not allow such a man as CHARLES SUMNER to pass away without striving to impress upon the survivors the worth of his example. Funeral honors to such a man are needed to convince the youth of the country that the Republic can still estimate exalted purity in public life at its true value.

Great depression continues to mark the iron manufactures of Pennsylvania, and we are told there are but faint prospects of speedy improvement. What is true of this particular interest is also true, but perhaps in a less marked degree, of the general business of the country. The uncertainty in regard to the action of Congress prevents any revival of our industries—for, until our business men can know exactly what to expect in the matter of the currency, it is idle to suppose they will enter upon any new ventures. Affairs have come to the condition that the chief thing needed is for Congress to do something. It is possible to adapt business to a well-ascertained class of adverse circumstances, but it languishes under uncertainty. Let Congress, therefore, do a great service to the people by stopping the flow of talk upon the finances and come to some conclusion.

That the eastern portion of the City, from Fifty-first street to Eighty-seventh street, is totally without means for extinguishing fires, is not the fault of the Fire Commissioners, who have an engine company ready for this district at any moment a house is provided for it. The City owns a house in Fifty-ninth street, built for this especial purpose, but it is occupied for a dispensary, and thus far the Common Council has neglected to do anything in the matter. The necessity for immediate action is urgent, and we hope it will not be delayed any longer. The dispensary can be furnished with other and equally convenient quarters at a small cost, and should be required to vacate the engine-house. The rates of insurance have been advanced in this part of the City, and it is not strange that the residents are demanding that something shall be done for them. The Fire Commissioners have long been ready to do everything which is required as soon as they get possession of the house, which really belongs to their department, and it should be handed over to them at once.

If the statistics of station-house lodgers are received as trustworthy, the pauperism of this City is simply startling. We are told that during the months of January and February 30,774 persons were lodged in the station-houses, of which number 22,560 were habituals, leaving 8,214 casuals. But when we know how these figures are made up much of their significance disappears. The system which is used does not discriminate as to persons, and we thus get an aggregate of wretchedness which is not warranted by the real facts. Each one of the habituals for example, lodged in some one of the station-houses every night, and is thus repeated upon the records fifty-eight times in the two months. Instead, therefore, of 22,560 different persons in this class, we have only about 389, which, it is well known, is very near the actual number. Each one of the casuals was certainly lodged more than once, and this class, therefore, is much more than duplicated upon the rolls. From these facts it is apparent that, instead of over 30,000 different persons asking for lodging within the specified period, less than 5,000 applied. The exhibit is bad enough as it is, but it is by no means so bad as these deceptive statistics would have us believe.

THIS YEAR'S TAXES.

It rests with the Legislature to determine what rate of taxation the people of New-York shall pay this year, and as the time of the Legislature is very rapidly slipping away some pressure ought to be applied to that body to settle this important question at once. It will fall with extreme hardship on a number of small property-owners to suddenly discover, in October or November, that they must pay twenty-five per cent. more of taxes than they did last year. The proportion of widowed ladies who pay taxes in New-York is very large, and, let the subject be ever so much discussed beforehand, a large number of these are prepared with just the sum they previously paid, and to many of them a very decided advance means unmistakable privation. In fact, of all years in our recent history this is the worst in which to establish a sharp advance of taxation. The prospect of it helps to paralyze real estate business now, and its actual imposition will be sure to force into the market next Fall a good deal of property whose owners are unable to bear the increased burden. The majority of the tax-payers cannot at present afford to pay 3.40 per cent. on the assessed valuation of their property, and the Republican Party cannot afford to be held responsible for the imposition of any such rate.

The duty of the Legislature is very simple. Under the provisions of the charter the Board of Apportionment were required to decide upon the estimates of 1874, and thereby fix the rate of taxation for the year, before the 1st of November last. They had no choice but to insert in their estimates all that could possibly be required for expenditures called for by special enactment during 1874. They had to provide, for example, against a possible call for a million and a half on account of the Fourth avenue improvement, because, should the money not be forthcoming when asked for, they would be convicted of disregarding the law. The same remark applies to the legal appropriations required for the new City Prison, because the intention of the Legislature in regard to that scheme could not possibly be divined two months before it met. A margin had also to be left for the somewhat indefinite wants of the annexed territory, and, in default of legislative authority to issue bonds for the purpose, New-York's share of the deficiencies in the State sinking funds—a direct result of years of Democratic misrule—had to be met out of the taxes of 1874.

It has now become possible to dispense with the appropriations made under these and other heads, but the charter gives the Board of Apportionment no power to make such a reduction. Without special permission from the Legislature allowing the board to revise the estimates as fixed in November, and afterward confirmed a few weeks later, the tax-payers will be required to pay into the Treasury a contribution for the Fourth avenue improvement not warranted by the stage of progress of that work, a contribution toward the building of a prison which is not to be built just yet, contingencies for expenses relating to the new territory, which can be cut down, and allowances for certain departmental necessities which experience has proved the possibility of dispensing with. The Legislature may as well make up its mind that the tax-payers will not be compelled to do any of these things without a very decided expression of indignation, which will be very apt to take the form of refusing to vote the Republican ticket at the Fall election. The Senate Committee on Cities is at present responsible for keeping back the bill providing for lower taxes. Whatever may be the ideas entertained by these gentlemen of their duties to the public, one would imagine that a regard for their own political future would enable them to see the folly of delaying a bill of this character. The Board of Apportionment ought to be able, as soon as the Legislature permits them, to take at least 15 per cent. off the taxation of the year, but the longer that permission is withheld the less chance is there of making any impression on the year's departmental estimates, one-fourth of which will shortly be expended on the basis of existing estimates.

CHRISTIAN BURIAL.

Among the most striking differences in manners and customs between pagans and Christians, between the old civilization and the new, is that in the disposition of the bodies of the dead. Pagan Rome—and Rome was the whole civilized world at the time of the introduction of Christianity—burned its dead; Christian Rome buried them. The funeral pyre was one of the most strikingly distinctive external signs of that social and religious organization which it was Christ's mission to subvert; the grave, with its sad but tender associations, and its wholesome admonitions, is almost as peculiarly Christian. The restoration of the soulless and useless body to the earth, where it may be gradually resolved into the elements of which it is composed, is little heard of as occurring before the Christian era. The bodies of the dead were nominally buried, when they were not embalmed or burned; but this burial was in tombs, natural or artificial; in caves, or in receptacles hewn out of the rock. Climate and circumstances always modify, if they do not absolutely make, customs and habits of life; and the dry, hot air of Syria and the surrounding countries made the so-called burial of the dead above ground and in stone receptacles, of one kind or another, tolerable; it would have been intolerable in a colder or moister atmosphere. Hence, when civilization moved northward and westward, means were taken to destroy the bodies of the dead as soon as possible, and they were burned. And, if in the disposition of the remains of our friends the only point to be considered is how they shall be got rid of most quietly and thoroughly, there can be no doubt that fire is the most convenient and effective means of accomplishing that purpose. But if associations, memories, and the feelings of the living are to be considered, it may be doubted whether the quick reduction of the body to gas and ashes, is as pleasant a process to surviving friends as the simpler and more natural burial of their dead out of their sight in places consecrated to their reception.

The question is now under discussion both here and in England, not for the first time, and many intelligent men are earnestly striving to restore the old pagan custom of burning, and substitute it for Christian burial. The chief arguments against the latter are the injurious effect of animal decomposition upon the air, and its expensiveness. But it may reasonably be doubted whether, under the regulations which are now in force in almost all countries as to burials, the former objection is entitled to much consideration. Burials are not now permitted in crowded cities; and that the suburban or the rural cemetery or the village churchyard can have any injurious effect upon the health of the living, is hardly credible. Large spaces of ground freely exposed to sun and air, are not to be compared, except favorably, with the little damp, mouldering graveyards surrounded with closely-packed human habitations, the effects of which have justly brought about the regulations generally in force against intra-mural burials. It may be at once admitted that small city graveyards, where bodies are heaped one upon the other, until the last lies but a foot or two beneath the surface, are injurious to health, as they are offensive to healthy sentiment. But the stock arguments against burial which have been drawn from such a practice of burial must be abandoned with the abandonment of the practice itself. It remains with the advocates of the funeral pyre to show that there is, or that there can be, any injury to the living from such cemeteries as Green-Wood, and Mount Auburn, and the many like them which now are so numerously scattered all through the more thickly inhabited parts of the country.

As to the expensiveness of funerals under the system of burial, that, it must be remembered, is purely a matter of choice on the part of the friends of those whose remains are buried. Whatever they may spend, over and above the cost of the simplest process of interment, is of their own choice, and is expended merely as due to what they regard as their own social standing. Such expenditures are not to be materially affected by any mere change of fashion. Those who have costly funerals under the system of burials would surely have them just as costly were interment to give place to cremation. They who express their grief and their respect for their departed friends, and for themselves, by rosewood "caskets" with silver mountings, by heaps of flowers, long trains of carriages and stately monuments, would have all these, and a jeweled urn besides, if the grave were to yield place to the funeral pyre. It should never be forgotten that funerals are social events for the benefit, not of the dead, but of the living. We might as well expect the richly-left fashionable widow to mourn in bombazine and calico, as to suppose that, if cremation were to take the place of interment, the rich and the ostentatious would then perform their funerals with cheapness and simplicity. The economical argument in favor of cremation may be dismissed as of little weight.

There remains for serious consideration only the sentiment which clings to the grave. This the advocates of the burning instead of the burial of the dead make light of, and treat almost with scorn. A merely sentimental preference is to their coldly, it would seem their chemically, constituted natures, a matter of very small moment. But upon a subject which is almost entirely one of pure sentiment, surely a sentimental preference may be reasonably regarded as of the very first importance. And such, we have no doubt, it will be found. The disposition of our dead is one of the very last questions that we are inclined to hand over absolutely to the decision of professors of natural philosophy and social science. They may regard the body of one whom we have loved, and which has been the object of our pride, of our daily care, perhaps of our caresses, merely as an organic compound of such and such solids and fluids, the disposition of which is a purely scientific question; but to men and women in general the subject is one of far profounder interest. It touches the very depths of our moral nature, the springs of all our tenderest joys and sorrows. Do they think that men, as the civilization of the last thousand years has made them, will stand and see the bodies of the women they have loved, that women will see the bodies of the children they have borne, consumed by fire, or by "corrosive agents?" If they do, they will surely be undeceived when they come to put their notions into practice. We can just bear to lay our loved ones in the grave, giving earth to earth and dust to dust, and let the grass grow green above them, while, out of our sight, they are silently, slowly, and secretly resolved into the elements. But this is the sorest trial of life; and the thought of substituting for it a process of open, fierce, and swift destruction, is one at which the general heart of civilized Christendom surely will revolt. There is a sweet, sad charm in the thought of the grave of one whom we have loved, that, mere sentiment although it be, we cling to, deaf to all the arguments of philosophy and science; to this is added a reverence for burial as a sign and token of Christianity that bids fair to outlive even much of the theology, if not of the religion, with which it has for so many centuries been associated.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

A few weeks ago public opinion in Europe seemed to contemplate but one direction in which the integrity of existing peaceful relations was at all likely to be broken. France forgave Waterloo because the peace then secured did not dishonor her; and she grew to a feeling even of esteem and admiration for England. But no European statesman has ventured to suggest that France would in like manner forget and forgive the conditions of peace that were wrung from her by Germany after the late war. Here the loss of territory became a standing and certain guarantee for future revenge, and Count VON MOLTKE, when he warned his countrymen, the other day, of the sacrifices they must make in view of that contingency, was only expressing the opinions of all who justly estimate the French character. A war between France and Germany was therefore not only looked upon as a tolerable certainty, but it was held to be the only war that could, within any reasonable period, disturb the peace of Europe. Now all is changed. The relations between France and Germany are allowed to stand in abeyance, and suddenly, without any apparent reason, the Eastern question once more assumes prominent importance. Even while the Czar of Russia was declaring that the friendship that exists between himself, the Emperors of Austria and Germany, and the Queen of England, was a guarantee for the maintenance of peace, ideas were obtaining expression in Germany which were ominous of the most serious complications and war. The *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, a paper which is generally regarded as being, at times at least, inspired by the highest authorities in Berlin, published a remarkable article on the relations between Austria on the one hand, and Russia and Germany on the other, in which it was plainly declared that the first-named power exists only on the sufferance of the other two. Simultaneously with the appearance of this, there arose rumors of an uneasy feeling in London. The alleged scheme for reopening the Eastern question there assumed a more definite shape. It was and still is said that the Eastern nations being reluctant to await the revival of France, are anxious to enforce a settlement at once on this basis: Germany to rectify her Silesian frontier and take in part of Poland, Russia to absorb the Danubian Principalities in the direction of Rustchuk, and Austria to take the rest of the coveted territory. To compensate for which England is to appropriate Egypt. This proposition is much like one that has been made before, but now it is further added that the forthcoming visit of the Czar to England will be not only a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, but one which will be made an occasion of urging the scheme upon the British Government.

The semi-official papers of Russia are of course supporting the theory pronounced by the Czar while he was proposing the health of the Emperor of Austria. The Moscow *Gazette* regards it as the inauguration of a new system of balance of power, and one to be maintained less by the aid of large armaments than by the mutual understanding and reconciliation of reciprocal interests. All this we are to look for, nor need we be at all surprised at the manner in which the suggestions are treated at Paris. M. EDOUARD SIMON, in *Le Mémorial Diplomatique*, sounded the note which has since been taken up by other French writers. Acknowledging the inability of France to make any movement in the matter, he feigns to regard the whole thing as of no importance at all, or rather an advantage than otherwise when seven millions of Christians are to be relieved from the intolerable rule of three millions of Turks. One only of the Paris papers seems to think that England now has any interest in the Eastern question, although M. JULES DELAFOSSE is allowed to propound the suggestion in the columns of the *Soir*, that the day has come when the British Government must decree compulsory military service and place itself in a position whence it can throw at any time an army of at least 600,000 men upon the Continent.

But whatever be the views of the three Emperors, there is no doubt that the change of Government at London has greatly influenced the German press. Although no foreign policy has been pronounced by Lord DERBY or Mr. DISRAELI, the Conservative journals, which may fairly be taken as reflecting the opinions of the party in power, have spoken in very decided tones. England has as much interest in the Eastern question now as she ever had, and by way of answer to the *Augsburger Zeitung*, the Conservatives have declared that, quite irrespective of the position of France, no combination against schemes of aggrandizement is possible without the encouragement and almost the initiative of England, but that the new Government will unflinchingly protect both its own rights and the rights of others. It will not approve of any attempt on the part of France to recover Elsass-Lothringen by another war, but neither will it tolerate the "gratuitously arrogant and offensive demeanor on the part of Germany, which Prince BISMARCK seems anxious to display." This kind of language has had a beneficial effect. The German press now has ceased to advocate the scheme of aggrandizement first proposed, and even congratulates the British people on the accession to power of a Government which is prepared "to adopt a firm attitude in its foreign policy." A Conservative Government in England is unquestionably the best guarantee against any interference with British interests, and therefore against any reopening of the Eastern question which would lead to an European war. It is notorious that the Crimean campaign would never have been required if the Czar had felt that the British Government would fight; and it is not at all likely that in the event of any difference now, Lord DERBY would leave the Czar in any doubt as to his intentions.

CHRISTIANITY AND LAW.

We reported, not long since, an interesting address from one who may almost be considered an authority in international law—President WOOLSEY—on the "Connection of Christianity and International Law." We rejoice that the scholars of the day are meeting rationalism and skepticism by efforts in a practical field. Here every argument tells. Here "he that runs may read" the proof. No line of evidence is so convincing to the ordinary mind as that taken from the palpable experience of the human race. The arguments on miracles may be more or less convincing; the proof from ancient records may reach many minds or not; the traditions of a church may be satisfactory or not; even the reasonings from the accord of Scripture and science may touch but few—but the plain lessons of history, that before the promulgation of certain truths, and the appearance of a certain Person, there was one code of practice and morality and of written law, and after it quite a different practice and a different series of laws, both bearing on the best practical interests of mankind—such a statement, if scientifically proved, must make a profound impression on all candid and thoughtful minds.

This line of argument is open to Christian scholars on the effect of Christianity upon Roman law, and, in consequence, upon all modern law and social custom. We have never been able to see how "positive" scholars could get round this line of proof, as showing the extraordinary tendency and influence of the Christian system, and what it is adapted ultimately to effect in renovating human society. And once admitting a new and almost unlimited moral power, brought into the world by Christianity, the further inference that its supernatural claims and records are substantially true, would not be a violent or extreme process of logic. It will not do to say, as do certain skeptical scholars, that the human mind was advancing, and that the reforms in Roman law were merely a movement in one portion of the great line. Up to a certain period in Greek and Roman history, we have certain enormous evils in social practice and in law: we see an absolute power of the father over the life, property, and all interests of the child; we behold an absolute power of the husband over the life, and property, and happiness of the wife; we find the most cruel and atrocious abuses resulting from these legal rights; we see even the transmission of property governed by them; we find in all the most cultivated states of antiquity the right and the practice existing of killing or "exposing" infant children. Still further, we note the absolute legal power of the master over the slave—a power exercised in the most brutal way on the most trivial occasions.

These abuses had existed and had grown up under the most exalted school of morality which the world had ever seen before Christianity—the "Stoical School." Christianity appears, and, step by step, all those terrible evils and abuses are slowly rooted out, until within three hundred years the reforms are introduced in Roman law as to the power of the father, the power of the husband, the rights of the master, and the practice of "exposure of children," which have changed the whole condition of civilized society from that day to this. Now the Christian scholar has the right to urge that the Christian system must be judged, not alone from what it has done, but from its tendencies and capacities for human improvement. It started without pretending to reform law or political institutions. It has changed the condition of the child, the woman, the slave, and the poor. Its effect on international law can also be shown, and here its action has only begun to be felt. A far-distant posterity will alone know what infinite blessings were shed upon nations, as well as upon individuals, by the doctrines which came forth from the Teacher of Galilee.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

Thanks to the efforts of District Attorney PHELPS, it is no longer impossible to secure the conviction of receivers of stolen goods. Under the Tammany régime, as many of our readers must be aware, it was as difficult to bring one of the tribe to justice as to have a ward politician sent to the Penitentiary for felonious assault. For the privilege of continuing in business without fear of punishment, they of course had to pay liberally, so that the thieves' share of their plunder was thereby considerably reduced. Under the new order of things at the District Attorney's office, many convictions have been obtained. With a proper desire for the welfare of the community, it would be a comparatively easy job for the Detective Bureau to drive every receiver of stolen goods out of the City. They are all known as well as the Captains of Police know MATSELL, and in order to make it too hot for them on Manhattan Island, it would be only necessary to have their dens kept constantly under surveillance, with an understanding that they should be entered and searched whenever the circumstances seemed to warrant such action. During the past ten years these men have been the means of tempting hundreds of young men to their ruin. They have gone about from store to store, secretly offering inducements to clerks to rob their employers, and, we regret to say, they have been successful to a degree not dreamed of. It is safe to assume that not one case out of two hundred has been discovered, for the reason that the greater number of those who have listened to the voice of the tempter, only steal articles that cannot be very well missed from a large assortment of goods. The young men who rob deeply to enable them to live luxuriously, and gamble, are those who are discovered the soonest. Many young men, who began life under favorable auspices, who are the hope of worthy parents, and the most trusted by their employers, are to-day brought within a step of the State Prison by the influence of receivers of stolen goods.

Since the beginning of the present year, several cases of this kind have come to public notice. Conspicuous among them was that of SAMUEL CONKLIN, the confidential clerk of extensive glove manufacturers of Broadway. For twelve years he had been in their employ, having entered as an office-boy. Four years ago he began to steal packages of gloves. A young man named JOHNSON acted as his agent, and made sales to receivers of stolen goods. From time to time CONKLIN increased the amount of his plunder, so that, according to his own confession, he had contrived to carry off some $25,000 worth of gloves, within the period mentioned. His career might not have yet ended, but for the receipt of a letter by his employers from Lawrence, Mass., inquiring how it occurred that gloves of their manufacture, of a certain brand, were sold to some dealers at one-half the price charged to others. This set the investigation on foot which ended in the arrest of CONKLIN, JOHNSON, and two receivers, named COHEN and ADAMS. In the store of the latter was found a stamp, with which he is said to have branded the stolen gloves, after having first carefully obliterated the trade-mark of the Broadway manufacturer. Still more recently, within the past few days in fact, CHARLES E. FISHER, the entry and shipping clerk of manufacturers of domestic goods in Broadway, has been cut short in a career of crime under similar influences. The firm had missed from $5,000 to $6,000 worth of goods, when the aid of the detectives was enlisted. FISHER was soon discovered to be the thief. He had been sending his plunder to receivers, named SPERO and EISENBERG, both of whom are now in custody awaiting trial.

One case of a receiver tried in the General Sessions, will serve to show how vigorously the prosecution of these pests of society is conducted by District Attorney PHELPS. It was that of ALFRED JACQUES. In the house of the accused was found a quantity of stolen property, the possession of which he accounted for through the fact of having the misfortune to be the father of a young burglar named GARNET, who is now serving a sentence in the State Prison. GARNET, he asserted, had used his house for the concealment of his plunder without his knowledge or consent. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The District Attorney, although not expecting such a result, for JACQUES is a notorious receiver of stolen goods, was, nevertheless, not unprepared. He had a second indictment in hand, and upon that JACQUES was committed to the Tombs to await trial. We hope that the District Attorney will persevere in his good work, and that merchants who have the slightest reason to suspect their employes of faithlessness will aid him by immediately engaging the services of detectives.

LODGING-HOUSES FOR CLERKS.

The movement to furnish clerks and their families with co-operative lodging-houses in unoccupied down-town stores and warehouses appears to be gaining ground. The meeting held at Cooper Institute on Monday evening was well attended, and many prominent citizens manifested their interest by appearing, and taking part in the proceedings. Some suggestions were made which merit attention. There can be no doubt, in the present condition of local transit, that the time lost by clerks in getting to and from their places of business down town to their dwellings up town or in the suburbs is a serious business loss both to them and to their employers. And if residences could be arranged in the lower part of the City, which should be at once cheap and attractive, they would, no doubt, be eagerly taken advantage of by this class of the community.

The proposition is to utilize the upper lofts, which in many down-town warehouses are left at present either idle or are let at nominal rents, by converting them into apartments for families or single lodgers. In cases where two or three adjoining lofts can be had they are to be connected by a common passage-way, and to be furnished with a common sitting-room, where, in the language of one of the speakers, "the father, children, and wives could spend their evenings socially and beneficially, instead of resorting to the rum-shop to avoid the disgust of the present tenement-houses." Apparently, the inmates are to eat in common, though this question could in all probability be arranged to suit individual taste or convenience, and work-girls are to be admitted to the advantages of the new system of lodgings.

The idea seemed at first a little Utopian, but the manner in which it has been taken hold of leaves little doubt of the earnestness of its projectors. Mr. CARL PFEIFFER, the architect, submitted plans for the proposed alterations, and stated that in numerous conversations with merchants and clerks he found a general acquiescence in the scheme. He also expressed the opinion that lofts so remodeled into dwellings would yield a rental very much in advance of any revenue to be derived from them in their present condition. There are many considerations to recommend the plan, and we hope, at least, that it will have a fair trial. The proportion of the population whose interests would be subserved by the establishment of cheap and commodious dwellings in the lower part of the City is very large, and their subtraction from the tide of daily travel would perceptibly relieve the pressure on the horse cars. The economy in time, and in traveling expenses too, would be very great for many who can afford not the slightest extravagance in either, and the comfort, to working girls especially, of being well housed in the immediate vicinity of the place of their employment, instead of having to walk, as many now are compelled to do, for miles in stormy weather, would be immense.

There are obvious objections to the scheme, which we suppose have been duly considered and provided against. As the proposed dwellings would be, for the most part, at the top of high buildings, every precaution would have to be taken to furnish proper facilities for escape in case of fire. Objection, too, would probably be made by many at first to living in the lower part of the City, on the score of health. These objections, however, would doubtless vanish with experience. There is no part of Manhattan Island, in fact, so desirable for residence as its lower extremity. Once the neighborhood surrounding the Battery was the fashionable quarter of the City, and though it may never or become so again, many a dweller on Murray Hill, during the Midsummer heats, may turn with a sigh of envy to its cool breezes, and regret that fashion sacrificed so eligible a site. Perhaps, if the Emigrant Landing Depot at Castle Garden were removed, as one of the speakers at the Cooper Institute meeting suggested, to a point nearer the various steam-ship and railroad termini, the old dwellings on State street might be renovated into suitable adjuncts of the plan we speak of. A clerk so housed upon the bay might merit the envy of his employer, still fling in brown-stone grandeur.

MR. SUMNER'S WILL.

A Washington telegram to the Philadelphia *Press* says that in September, 1872, just before Senator Sumner left for Europe, he wrote in his own hand his will, by which he bequeathed all his papers, manuscripts, and letter-books to Henry W. Longfellow, Francis E. Balch, and Edward L. Pierce, as Trustees; all his books and autographs to the library of Harvard College; his bronzes to his friends of many years, Henry W. Longfellow and Dr. Samuel G. Howe. He gives to the City of Boston, for the Art Museum, his pictures and engravings, except the picture of the "Miracle of the Slave," which he bequeaths to his friend Joshua B. Smith, of Boston. To Mrs. Hannah Richmond Jacobs, the only surviving sister of his mother, he gives an annuity of $500. There is a bequest of $2,000 to the daughters of Henry W. Longfellow; $2,000 to the daughters of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, and $2,000 to the daughters of James T. Furness, of Philadelphia, of whom he says: "I ask them to accept in token of gratitude for the friendship their parents have shown me." The will directs that the residue of his estate shall be distributed in two equal moieties, one moiety to his sister, Mrs. Julia Hastings, of San Francisco, Cal., the other moiety to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in trust for the benefit of the college library, the income to be applied to the purchase of books. In reference to this last moiety the will adds: "This bequest is made in filial regard to the college. In selecting especially the library, I am governed especially by the consideration that all my life I have been a user of books, and having few of my own, I have relied on the libraries of friends and public libraries, so that what I now do is only a return for what I freely received." Francis E. Balch, of Boston, formerly clerk to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, when Mr. Sumner was chairman of that committee, is designated sole executor of the will. Mr. Sumner's estate is valued at $100,000.

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS.

Ex-Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, who declines to support Capt. Jones, the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals because he was nominated by Confederate influences, is out in a card, in which he says: "It will not do to say that Duvall was a sympathizer, that McClarty was a Confederate soldier, &c., and thus seek to evade the issue. For neither of these men, and the others seeking the nomination, did so in violation of the pledged faith of May, 1866. No one urged either of them on account of their war status, but upon their qualifications for the office. And the nomination of any one before the convention, except Capt. Jones, would have been satisfactory to the Union Democrats, because neither was put forward as a representative of the war issues. But Capt. Jones, who alone represented the war issues, being put forward as a 'soldier boy'—as 'a wounded Confederate soldier'—and over the others, makes the distinctive issue whether we, as Democrats of Kentucky, will proclaim it as a supplement merit to have been wounded in the Confederate service, or whether we will repudiate the proscriptive spirit which seeks to force upon us the war issues, and require the old Union element now to surrender to the defeated. I will not support any man who may be nominated on account of his war record, no matter upon which side that record was made. In good faith, I agree to leave these matters with the past, and shall battle against their revival and against those who seek to revive them."

SENATOR ROBERTSON ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

Hon. T. J. Robertson lately wrote the following letter, and the Washington *Chronicle* says that Mr. Sumner was very anxious to have it published, coming as it did from a South Carolina Senator:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1874.

A. O. Jones, Esq., Clerk, House of Representatives of State of South Carolina:

SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge the reception of the "concurrent resolution relative to the Civil Rights bill now pending before the Congress of the United States," recently adopted by our General Assembly. I indorse the resolutions with all my heart, and will use every exertion in my power to insure the passage of the Civil Rights bill to which they refer. I consider the absolute equality before the law of all American citizens, without regard to race, as an irresistible deduction from our organic law. The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "all persons" born in the United States are citizens of the same, puts an end to all distinction in law arising out of race, and places all races upon the footing of absolute legal equality. Citizens, though colored, are entitled to identically the same rights, privileges, benefits, and advantages as white citizens. The Civil-rights bill confers no new rights. It only secures by appropriate legislation existing rights which have been denied. I therefore support the Civil-rights bill with ardor, and will in the same spirit support any other measure tending to advance the interests of our colored fellow-citizens. I do this, not merely on their account, but because I consider their advancement as of equal benefit to our white citizens, for as our colored citizens succeed and have increased interest as property-holders and otherwise in public affairs, the greater is the assurance of an economical and faithful administration of our State Government, without which there cannot be real prosperity to either race. One of the greatest and most essential rights of any people is to a good government. Let us all strive to secure this great right for our own State, being assured that nothing will tend more to justify the advocates of equal rights to all men than this beneficent result issuing out of universal suffrage.

Very respectfully, &c., T. J. ROBERTSON.

REAL AND SHAM REFORMERS.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* makes a pertinent suggestion in the following: "Contrast the action of the Republican Governor of Minnesota with that of the Reform Governor of Wisconsin in the matter of salaries. Gov. Taylor was elected on profuse promises of retrenchment, and on a platform which embraced the 'decrease in the compensation of public officers.' Now, having been elected upon these pledges, it was his obvious duty to make them good by putting into the Treasury some part of his own salary of $5,000 per year, which is the highest rate of compensation that is paid by the State to any officer. But instead of that we find Mr. Taylor recommending a reduction of the pay of a few subordinates about the Capitol, who are scarcely receiving enough to support them. Then take the case of Gov. Davis, of Minnesota. He was chosen on no such pledges as those made by the Reformers of Wisconsin and their candidate for Governor. But when he heard that the Senate had passed a bill increasing his salary from $3,000 to $4,000, he sent a message to that body asking that this action be reconsidered, as the increase was inserted in the General Appropriation bill, which it would be impossible for him to veto at so late a day of the session. And thereupon the Senate reconsidered the vote, and left the salary where it was. This, notwithstanding Gov. Davis is not a professional Reformer—only an amateur, as it were."

THE STEAMER EDGAR STUART.

Melchoir Aguero, one of the reputed owners of the steamer Edgar Stuart, caused a warrant to be issued in Baltimore on Thursday for the arrest of the Captain, George Morton, charging him with perjury in swearing falsely before United States Commissioner Rogers that the owners were indebted to him for back pay. The *American* says: "Capt. Morton and a number of those employed on board caused the vessel to be libeled on Monday, and she was released the next day, upon satisfaction of the claims. The case was brought before Justice Hagerty yesterday afternoon, a number of Cubans being present. The owners were represented by John Carson, Esq., and George H. Chandler, Esq., appeared for Capt. Morton. An argument as to the proper tribunal to take cognizance of the case ensued, when Justice Hagerty decided that as the United States statutes covered the alleged offense, it should be carried before the United States Commissioner, and he, therefore, dismissed Capt. Morton. Application will now be made to Commissioner Rogers for a warrant. Capt. Morton had Mr. Aguero arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with threatening to do him bodily injury. Justice Hagerty released him on bail for peace. The whole affair created considerable excitement among the Cubans generally."

MORE TROUBLE IN KENTUCKY.

The Springfield *Kentuckian* says that a few days before the opening of the Washington Circuit Court, Kentucky, a band of men, headed by a constable by the name of Hutchins, armed with certain papers from the Anderson Circuit Court, crossed the Washington line, and with pistols and other weapons of war, made things lively in the northern part of the county, representing themselves as being in pursuit of a young man named Floyd Keeling. These men are represented as having gone into a number of private dwellings, treating the inmates with intolerable ferocity, exhibiting their fire-arms, and making rude work for the object of their pursuit. The result was that certain men of the Washington side fell upon the assailants and badly used a man by the name of Dedisman, shooting him in one of his arms and otherwise seriously wounding him. The Grand Jury have had the matter before them, with what result is not stated.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lucia" was the opera at the Academy of Music yesterday. The audience was exceedingly large and very enthusiastic. M. Capoul, as usual, was *Edgardo*, M. Maurel *Enrico*, and Mme. Nilsson *Lucia*. To-morrow "Gli Ugonotti" will be sung, with Mme. Nilsson and M. Maurel, this distinguished artist, it should be remembered, then making his last appearance in the United States. Wednesday "Il Trovatore' is to be sung, and on Friday "La Traviata" will be represented.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

In consequence of the unvarying success of "La Fille de Mme. Angot" at the Lyceum Theatre, that delightful opera bouffe will be given there until Friday, when "Le Petit Faust" is to be performed. The sojourn of Mlle. Aimée and her associates, under the ever-fortunate administration of Mr. Chizzola, will, in all probability, be prolonged a whole fortnight beyond the term first specified.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

The fifth Philharmonic concert of the present season was given at the Academy of Music last evening, when the programme rehearsed on the afternoon of the previous day was recited with due formality. The entertainment was interesting enough as an ordinary concert, but it certainly lacked the distinctive features one has a right to expect in a performance gotten up by the most prominent musical organization in the country. The solos yesterday, viewed in this light, were especially unsatisfactory, for Miss Antonia Henne, although endowed with a fine voice, is deficient in the *maestria* of delivery exacted by such compositions as "Che Farò." Miss Henne lacks, too, the sentiment required to make works like "O frage nicht" and "Nach hall," by Rubinstein, as expressive as they are intended to be. The pianist of the occasion was Mr. Emile Guyon, who plays correctly, but whose touch failed to bring, even from a splendid Steinway, the tone many mediocre artists would have succeeded in eliciting from it. Mr. Guyon, besides, has little or no fancy, and something more than a colorless reading of the romance and rondo from Chopin's E minor concerto is requisite to bestow upon poetical writing of this kind its charm and eloquence. The achievements of the orchestra pleased us most. Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony was first recited with spirit and precision. Raff's fifth symphony—"Lenore" erst and so often done by Mr. Thomas' band—proved very effective, the andante deriving particular beauty from the volume of sound Mr. Bergmann always draws from his forces, while the march and the finale were rather inferior to the movements as interpreted by Mr. Thomas' orchestra, whose performances for crispness and *nuances* are simply unapproachable.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Gilbert's new comedy, "Charity," still holds its place at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The difficulties of its plot are no bar to its general success, and the author's obvious skill as a playwright tides the new play over all minor embarrassments. That these embarrassments exist is obvious, but they are, at all events, made subservient to the general purpose and teaching of Mr. Gilbert's latest dramatic production. It has been urged that the author displayed an especially cynical turn of mind in the writing of "Charity," but if he did, he had at least good warrant for his action, and it seems quite proper that his cynicism should be directed against some of the most prominent forms of hypocrisy which exist in daily life. These he lashes unsparingly, but he has a kindly feeling toward other aspects of humanity. The difficulties of moral recovery he recognizes promptly, and his lenient judgment of the erring will at least command wide sympathy. The cast of the play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre is a very superior one, and would carry an indifferent comedy through most of its difficulties. Miss Ada Dyas, in the leading rôle, gains fresh honors, and Miss Sara Jewett improves on a repute which increases with each new part which she essays. Miss Fanny Davenport's acting is, in a sense, the feature of the performance, the particular condition of merit deriving all its force from the fact that it is exceptionally excellent. Mr. Charles Fisher and Mr. James Lewis renew their honors, and Mr. Daly extends his by the satisfactory manner in which "Charity" is presented. Alexandre Dumas' Parisian novelty, "Mons. Alphonse," stands on the bills for early representation.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The representation of "Led Astray" at the Union Square Theatre has passed what would be deemed its centennial performance if days did duty for years. The auspicious event occurred on Friday, and the miniature "centennial" was duly celebrated, 365 degrees removed. The celebration took the form of floral reminders, and was much represented by perpetuities in satin. These souvenirs were distributed among the ladies, who received such miniature bouquets and satin programmes of the play. There is no announcement of a substitute for "Led Astray" at the Union Square Theatre.

THE CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

It will be seen from the following correspondence between Mr. Augustin Daly and Mme. Pauline Lucca that the prima donna has consented to participate in the great charity performance at the Academy of Music on Thursday next:

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, March 12, 1874.

Mme. Pauline Lucca:

DEAR MADAM: An entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music next Thursday, to aid the charities which are now doing so much good for the poor of the City. The conduct of the arrangements is intrusted to Mr. Lester Wallack and myself, and we believe that if we have your help to make the occasion attractive for its musical as well as its dramatic features, the result will be as gratifying to the public as it will be beneficial to the fund to be raised.

We feel certain that beyond the mention of the charitable cause in which we ask your assistance, no other appeal is needed to enlist your sympathy.

With great respect, your obedient servant.

AUGUSTIN DALY.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, March 13, 1874.

Augustin Daly, Esq:

DEAR SIR: You do me but justice in your kind letter of yesterday, in saying that I require nothing more than a mention of the charitable design you have in contemplation to insure any assistance in my power to further its success. I most heartily accept your invitation to take part in such a noble object.

Thanks to the noble efforts of many of my own profession, together with the magnificent assistance rendered by the press and private contributions, the great distress of the poor of New-York has been somewhat alleviated.

But I have no doubt much more is required, and again I assure you, it is with the greatest pleasure that I find myself enabled to add my mite. Under the able supervision of such representative men as yourself and Mr. Wallack, success in such undertaking is already insured. Believe me,

Dear Sir, yours with great respect

PAULINE LUCCA,

Baroness of Wallhoffen.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Wallack's still adheres to the standard comedies. On Monday night the twenty-first week of the series commences with so appropriate a comedy standing on the bill as Sheridan's "Rivals," both Mr. John Gilbert and Mr. John Brougham appearing in the cast, respectively as *Sir Anthony Absolute* and *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*. The rôle of *Bob Acres*, which in recent times Mr. Buckstone has made famous, has a promising representative in Mr. Harry Beckett.... During the coming week Booth's will leave tragedy for a departure in the direction of comedy of the sensational Irish type. "The Colleen Bawn" is the play, and Mr. Boucicault represents the hero, *Myles-na-Coppaleen*....The Martinetti family are the attraction at the Grand Opera-house just now. The Martens family and Wilson brothers also present their claims, and between them furnish a varied and agreeable entertainment....Frank Mayo and *Davy Crockett*, the character which he represents, are at present identified with Niblo's, and Miss Rose Rand gives efficient aid in the representation of a very good drama founded on the incidents of a backwoodsman's life....Wood's Museum is devoted to amusing trifles and sensational dramas. Mr. Robert Johnston will appear on the 23d inst. in a piece which bears the appellation of "Rum, or the Crusade of Temperance."....The Olympic is still occupied by vaudeville and abundant variety entertainments....Dan Bryant claims all the honors, and advantages as well, which can accrue from minstrelsy of great variety and of abundant excellence, and the Colosseum holds on to "Paris in 1840 by Moonlight," until the time comes to replace that excellent illusion by a view of "London in 1874 by Night."

DOMESTIC DOINGS.

The Vokes Family were at the Howard Athenæum in Boston....Mme. Di Murska sang last week in Cleveland and in Buffalo....Mr. J. K. Emmet was at De Bar's, in St. Louis....The Lydia Thompson Troupe was at the St. Louis Olympic....Mrs. Oates and her company were in Cleveland....Mr. Grau's English Opera Troupe was last week at the Boston Theatre....Mme. Urso's third "concert classique" had just been given in Boston....Miss Maggie Mitchell was at Robinson's Opera-house, in Cincinnati....The Lingards were at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati....Mr. Booth was at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....Miss Lotta was at Macauley's, in Louisville....Mr. Sothern and Mr. E. L. Davenport entertained Hartford play-goers last week.... Miss Cushman was at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia....Mr. Wybert Reeve was acting at the Museum in Philadelphia....A grand concert was given at the Peabody Institute, in Baltimore, on yesterday week, whereat Mr. John N. Pattison played the Henselt concerto as he alone can play it.

FOREIGN NOTES.

"A Property-holder" writes to the London *Daily Telegraph*, in relation to the condition of her Majesty's Theatre, as follows: "In 1867 her Majesty's Theatre was destroyed by fire. There was a considerable sum available from insurance to meet the contingency. Though rebuilt in 1868 (six years ago) it has never been opened or furnished. The proprietors are the landlord and the owners of property-boxes and stalls who have paid for their interests probably as much as the landlord has for his; but owing to the theatre not having been furnished, and to the landlord demanding a rental beyond its value, and stipulating on other terms almost impossible for any tenant to comply with, the theatre remains closed. The loss sustained for the last six years by the owners of property-boxes and stalls amounts to something like £50,000. An operatic manager of long-tried experience had, within the last few weeks, agreed to take a lease of the theatre, to furnish it, supply scenery, &c., the property boxholders had agreed to relinquish a considerable portion of their interests to assist him. At the last moment, however, the landlord insisted on a rental of £1,000 a year beyond the valuation of his own architect, and beyond what was understood to be agreed on. This new demand the would-be tenant could not comply with. The theatre, therefore, still remains closed, with little or no prospect of its opening, and we property-holders are virtually being starved out. A great injury is thus being inflicted upon us, on art, artists, and hundreds of poor dependants on the theatre. Many may feel that the closing of so valuable a property bearing the name of 'Her Majesty's Theatre' for so many years is almost a national disgrace."....Miss Blanche Davenport, a younger daughter of Mr. E. L. Davenport, is likely to be heard of upon the operatic stage with as much enthusiasm as her sister Miss Fanny has secured for herself upon the dramatic boards. Miss Blanche has just made her début at the Teatro Municipale, Alexandria, in the rôle of *Traviata*, and was so signally triumphant as to secure from the impressario a two months' engagement on the spot. Her voice is said to be almost phenomenal in its sympathetic cadences, and she is considered unusually excellent as an actress. She has adopted the name of Bianca Lablach....The leading comedian at the Bijou Theatre, Paignton, near Plymouth, England, Mr. Harry Clifford, was killed Feb. 24. He was leaning over the banisters at the head of a flight of stairs, when he fell forward, and, alighting on his head, broke his neck. This is the second time within this season that performances at this theatre have had to be stopped on account of the tragic end of one of the chief actors.....In the opinion of the Judge of the Leeds (England) County Court, the manager of a theatre engaging an actress, and finding her not exactly equal to his conception of the part on the first night of her performance, is not entitled to dismiss her forthwith, but should at any rate give her a second trial. The point was raised in the case of Clara Bateman vs. Coleman....A play called "The White Pilgrim" had been produced at the Court Theatre, in London. A morning paper says of it: This "romantic play" well deserves its designation, for it takes the spectator far back into the days when gentlemen went about in chain mail and steel caps for their ordinary costume, made warmer with wolf and fox skins for manties, swore terrible oaths upon their falchions, spent the mornings in drinking, the afternoons in the chase, and dwelt in draughty castles, all turret and battlement, but, of course, with a hall for feasting, at whose hospitable board "stranger knights" were in the habit of "craving" refreshment. We have all this and plenty more in the "White Pilgrim," for there is the pale pilgrim herself—the spirit of Death—who appears in various characters in each of the three acts, in the most ghostly guise. These three acts are represented by the same scene, from the brush of Mr. Walter Hann, representing the exterior of *Harold's* Castle in Norway, and here *Harold*, after a love scene with *Thordisa*, a Christian maiden, parts from her with higher and nobler ideas. He is tempted to drink and feasting by his evil counselor *Sigurd*, and resisting him, is dared to swear the same old oath that was made by an ancestor, that he would slay the first Norman within a month who claimed hospitality at his gates. The oath is hardly uttered before *Sir Hugo* and the *Lady Isabelle* claim shelter, and the curtain falls on *Harold's* horror for the oath he has pronounced. This gives the key-note of the complications which follow, and which end by *Harold*, to *Sigurd's* great disgust, breaking his sword and refusing to slay the Norman, and dying himself, apparently of remorse—not generally a very fatal complaint—while *Thordisa* expires upon his body, of a broken heart. The get-up of the characters is admirable, and Mr. Rignold, as *Harold*, looked the very personification of a Norseman. His delivery of the really fine poetical language of the play was extremely powerful; and in some of the situations he rose far beyond the ordinary run. Mr. Hermann Vezin, too, had a very powerful part as *Sigurd*, the deformed, cynical guardian and mentor of the *Young Harold*. * * * The unsatisfactory part of the drama is decidedly the ghost, which did not impress anybody in a very favorable manner; while the long speeches with which it was weighted not only made the piece drag heavily, but produced undoubted marks of dissatisfaction. "The White Pilgrim" is in language powerful and full of poetry; the mounting is extremely gratifying to the eye; but whether it will attract the public for any length of time, time alone will prove....The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Friends, enemies, and impartial observers of the Wagnerian movement in connection with the musical drama ought all to be very glad to hear that 'Lohengrin' is to be produced next month at the Italian Opera, New-York, with such a cast as the composer has never yet had for any of his works. Mlle. Nilsson takes the part of *Elsa*, Miss Cary (a young vocalist who has been singing with great success in the United States) that of *Ortrud*, while Signor Campanini—as in the celebrated representations of 'Lohengrin' at Milan—appears as the hero of the work. As Mlle. Nilsson and Signor Campanini are both engaged at her Majesty's Opera, it may be hoped that 'Lohengrin' will be heard this season at Drury-lane with the two principal parts filled as they are about to be filled at New-York. Thus, from a Wagnerian point of view, the success of the opera may be looked upon as insured, while from an anti-Wagnerian point of view the best will have been done for it; and if it does not succeed, there will, at least, be no further pretext for lectures and dissertations on Wagner's genius. It was, indeed, time that Wagner should speak for himself, if only to silence his own panegyrists. Clever books have been written on Wagner's music by authors who could just as well write clever books on other subjects; but it is tiresome to hear perpetual praises of the unknown, and one cannot help fancying at last that there may be some mystification in the matter. The last point of absurdity as regards criticism of Wagner's music was reached, not long since, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, when, after a lecture from Herr Praeger on the poet, composer, and critic, whom Mr. Franz Hueffer has called 'the greatest creative genius of modern times,' a general discussion as to the merits of Wagner's works was entered upon by a number of gentlemen, who, as if to show that they were without prejudice, admitted that they had never heard one of them. Such discussions can, of course, be carried on indefinitely; but they get tedious in the end, and the time has now arrived when, before any further arguments are adduced for or against Wagner's operas, one of the operas should be brought into court. If Herr Wagner does not enter an appearance this Spring, he ought to be condemned *in contumaciam*."....Mr. Sims Reeves, says the London *Echo*, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of suppressed gout, and his admirers will be glad to learn that his voice has not been affected by his illness, which has subjected him to heavy pecuniary losses—a fact which exacting audiences seem to forget when the tenor is unable to appear....Mr. Henry Neville has secured from the authors, MM. Dennery and Cormon, the English right of producing their drama, "Les Deux Orphelines," now performing at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris. An English version of this drama will be the next production at the Olympic Theatre....The total cost of the New French Opera, estimated at 32,600,000 francs, will amount in reality to 33,346,000 francs, or, in round numbers, 33,500,000 francs, without including the price of the ground, which, at 715 francs the metre, came to 10,500,000 francs; also, without counting the new scenery and properties, for which a credit of 2,500,000 francs is asked, so that the total expenditure will reach 46,500,000 francs....The Folies-Dramatiques has performed the "Fille de Mme. Angot" for the 365th time, being the first occasion in theatrical annals that a piece has been played for a whole year without a single intermission. The management made, for 345 performances (from the 21st of February, 1873, to the 31st of January, 1874,) a clear profit of 759,000 francs. The poor, who have a right to ten per cent. on the gross receipts, gained 145,443 francs. The publisher of the music sold 15,000 copies, clearing 200,000 francs, and the publisher of the libretto has benefited to the extent of 33,000. The composer Lecocq and the authors have touched 62,000 francs....M. Lamoureux, who did not hesitate to risk a large sum to get Handel's great oratorio, "The Messiah," performed in France, proposes to have the "Passion" of Sebastian Bach, one of the finest musical compositions ever written, studied immediately.

FINE ARTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE PALETTE CLUB.

The annual exhibition of the Palette Club opened on Tuesday at the new club rooms on Twenty-third street. The gallery is well filled, and the collection is, in every respect, an interesting one, but it does not call for a lengthened notice here, inasmuch as a very large number of the paintings on view have already been criticised in these columns.

Occupying the centre of the room is Mr. Geo. Hess' "Design for a Memorial to General Thomas." The General is on horseback, his right hand resting on his thigh and grasping a field-glass, his head raised, and his eye resting on some object in the far distance. Around the pedestal are designs in bas relief of some of the events of the war, and at the base are figures of Justice, Victory, Slavery, &c. The design, as a whole is striking, though not evincing any special originality of conception. The pose of the General's figure is easy and natural, and not wanting in dignity, but we must take exception to the horse, the upper part of the neck of which is by far too thick and clumsy. Mr. Buberl sends a design for a statue of Michael Angelo—graceful in design and nicely handled. Passing to the landscapes, we find a small tropical scene by Mr. Church, exhibiting all his delicacy of touch and richness of color, but with some indistinctness of detail in the middle distance; a woodland scene by T. W. Marshall, showing careful study and truthful color; a charming little bit of forest scenery by Bellows; a pleasant, breezy "Sussex Downs," by J. Thorpe; a large work by Chas. Miller, of the merits of which we have heretofore spoken; an "Autumn Scene," by Wm. Hart, scarcely a fair specimen of his style; "The Deserted House" and "Christmas Morning," by T. L. Smith, which are among his latest and best works, and one or two of the late Mr. Kensett's pictures. Among the portraits are an exceedingly good half-length of Mr. Wm. Kurtz, by Schrader, a strong, truthful, and solid work; also a half-length of Gen. Von Moltke, by the same artist, which is not so good. The *genre* pieces are specially interesting. One of Boughton's best works, "Indifference," a stiff old gentleman, in the costume of the Regency, who is being quizzed by two pretty girls, and who is, or pretends to be, quite unconscious of their presence, will be found here, together with another very charming composition of his, representing a peasant lad about to present a bouquet to his sweetheart. A. L. Vernon, a pupil of Boughton's, has two grand works; Leon Escosura one of the best and most carefully-finished paintings we have yet seen from his pencil, representing the interior of his studio, with a lady posing as a model, while around her are grouped Gerome, Zamacois, Merle, and other well-known artists; Tudoni, a very charming work, exquisitely finished, even to the texture of the skin of the hands, yet not lacking in strength, and most brilliant in color—altogether one of the most notable pictures in the collection; Th. Wust, two water colors, one representing a cavalier who has apparently taken a little too much, and is giving vent to his feelings in a song; the other, a contemplative gentleman seated beneath a tree, with his dog beside him. Both are rich and pure in color, and good in drawing and texture, though the outlines are a little hard. Mr. Wakeman Holberton, Miss Clows, Mr. Wm. Kurtz, and other artists, are also fairly represented.

Paul Marny's fine marine piece, with its liquid water and noble sky, must not be overlooked, nor the careful work of A. Kindler, representing an Alpine guide, tall and stalwart, who has been introduced to an English family with whom he is making his bargain for a trip up the mountains, while miss looks interested, and papa dignified and dogmatic.

The exhibition, which is free, will remain open until the 31st inst. We are glad to see that some of the works on view have already found purchasers.

THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

A very valuable and interesting collection of paintings, 150 in all, chiefly by foreign artists, is now on view at the Somerville Gallery, in Fifth avenue. They are the property of Mr. Charles L. Frost, who has kindly loaned them for exhibition, the proceeds to be devoted in aid of the funds of St. John's Guild. Perhaps the most striking works in the collection are two very large ones by John Faulkner, being views of Scotch river scenery, and "The Gypsy's Horse," by Schreyer, the latter a very remarkable work of art in every respect. Near this hangs a small picture of two white calves, by Miss Clows, of Poughkeepsie, evincing a very careful study of animal life, though not so good a work as Miss Clows can produce. Another cattle piece, by De Cock, is painted with all that breadth of touch, richness of color, and strength of expression which have rendered this artist's name illustrious. Tschaggeny has a capital study of sheep and lambs, as a painter of which he has no superior. Among the figure pieces attention may be especially called to Sohn's "Antiquary," a most expressive work. It represents an old gentleman seated in a peasant's cottage examining a picture, while around him are grouped the peasant's family, anxiously waiting for the old man's opinion as to its value. Some neighbors have arrived in the meantime, and are seeking an introduction to the old gentleman. The figures are admirably grouped, from the strong old peasant leaning on the table to the little laughing girl that is just able to peep over its edge. The color is charming and the expressions life-like. It is altogether one of the best works of its class that we have yet seen. Mr. Amberg, who has always a story to tell, gives us a pretty girl peeping through a key-hole. Chavet is represented by a "Cavalier;" Escosura, a rising man, by a domestic scene; Nehlig, by a gentleman asleep in his armchair; Boulanger, whose works are too seldom seen here, by an Arab, a very careful study; Lagye, by "Going to Church in the Olden Time," a very charming work; Salentin, by "The Christening," an expressive composition and very pure in color; Samuel Coleman, by a "Spanish Scene;" Bradford, by a view of "The Rock of Karsosoak, Greenland;" Eastman Johnson, by "The Returned Soldier," and F. W. Church, by a "View on the East River." Besides these there is a large picture by Schaefels, representing the sinking of La Vengeur, a frigate of the French Republic, which was attacked in the English Channel by a superior force, and its crew, disdaining all aid, met the same fate as the ship they had so gallantly defended. The chief merit of the picture is the excellent figure-drawing. The accessories are put in, apparently, with very little care. A striking fancy portrait by Graefle, solidly painted and pure in color, a half-nude figure by Kraus, "The Surprise," and Bouguerau's Italian mother presenting her child at the altar, with specimens by Eugene Lambert, De Vos, Stahmel, Boddington, and other well-known artists will also be found on the walls.

The collection will remain open for two weeks.

SALES OF ARTICLES OF VERTU.

A very interesting collection of bric-a-brac engraved gems, bronzes, mosaics, cameos, jewelry, snuff-boxes, medals, coins, armor, &c., is now on view at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms. The collection comprises 1,157 lots. The engraved gems and seals are particularly fine, many of them having been purchased from the well-known house of Wyon & Co., of London. There are also some good paintings on ivory, and some curious old arms, among which are a match-lock musket, a Wilmfger rifle, (1671,) a Venetian poignard, and several morions of the period of James I. and Elizabeth. Some curious bronze caskets, coffers, crucifixes, chalices, and Pompeian and Trojan antiquities are also worthy of notice.

NOTES.

Ten pictures were purchased by the Shah from the collection of Belgian works of art in London. The "Break of Day in an American Forest," by Alexander Wust, formerly of this City, and several by Roffian, whose works are well known here, were among them. The price paid for Mr. Wust's picture was £310.

The Bank Exchange collection of pictures was recently sold at auction in San Francisco. Jacob's "Samson and Delilah," which has been on exhibition in this City, we believe, was knocked down at $10,250 to J. C. Duncan.

Among the artists who have recently taken up their permanent residence here, after a lengthened term of study abroad, are Miss Church and Mr. W. S. Haseltine.

IN DEATH NOT DIVIDED.

The Milford (Del.) *News* of the 13th says: "Mr. John Dilahs, aged sixty-six years, and his wife Mrs. Stacy Dilaha, aged sixty-seven years, husband and wife, old citizens of this town, were followed by many friends to their last resting-place at Union Cemetery Monday last, and buried in the same grave. The husband had been ill for several months, and faithfully attended by his companion, who had been in her usual health up to Friday last, when she was attacked suddenly with paralysis and died immediately. The husband lingered until the next day when he followed his faithful wife to their long home."

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS AND OTHERS CONNECTED WITH THE GRAIN TRADE—THE QUESTION OF GRADING WHEAT.

An important meeting of members of the New-York Produce Exchange and railway men was held at the Exchange, yesterday morning, to consider additional rules for regulating the grain trade among members of the Exchange, adopted Feb. 17 ult. Mr. L. F. Holman, Chairman of the Committee on Trade, presided, and the following gentlemen were present: Mr. Franklin Edson, President of the Exchange; Mr. L. Hazeltine, Jr., of the firm of Jesse Hoyt & Co.; Mr. George C. Martin, of the firm of David Dows & Co.; Mr. W. S. Preston, of the firm of Isaac H. Reed & Co.; R. H. Laimbeer, of the Grain Warehouse Company; Mr. John H. Starin, of the Hudson River Railroad Towing Association; Mr. R. C. Vilas, General Freight Agent of the Erie Railway; Mr. A. A. Gaddis, of the Erie Company; Mr. J. L. Gossler, New-York Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railway; Mr. O. S. Geer, of the National Star Line. A letter was received from Mr. J. C. Rutter, General Freight Agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, expressing regret at his inability to be present. The attention of the meeting was given entirely to the subject of grading wheat. The grading of other grains will undoubtedly come up for consideration in due time. It may be well to explain at the outset that by the present system of delivering wheat, the grain is unloaded from the cars into the lighters, each car lot being kept separate according to its grade. In consequence the delivery of individual consignments takes much time, and protracted delays often occur. For the purpose of facilitating the delivery of grain the Board of Managers adopted the rules recommended by receivers of grain at this port, and it was these rules that were considered yesterday. The first rule considered, or "Rule 17" as it is designated, provides for the appointment by the Grain Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange, of an Inspector in Chief, with a deputy, for the terminus of each railroad, whose terms of office shall be subject to their pleasure. The duties of the Inspector shall be to grade the wheat on the track on its arrival, marking the grade on the side of the car in chalk, and keeping a record of the number of cars, name of consignee, and the grade of wheat, in a book provided for that purpose. Consignees may furnish the Inspector with Inspector's certificates from any of the lake ports, which shall be accepted as evidence of the grade by him without further inspection. The Inspector in grading the wheat must conform as near as practicable to the grades known in this market, coming from lake ports. For the Inspectors' guidance standard samples shall be furnished by the Grain Committee. The railroad companies are to pay the Inspectors for their services.

In the discussion of this rule the railway representatives recommended that two weigh bills be tacked upon each car, one for the use of the railway company and the other for the guidance of the Inspector. The suggestion met with approval. The second point considered was relative to the number of grades of wheat likely to be used, and whether it would be possible to carry out a satisfactory inspection and classification of grades. When it is taken into consideration that Chicago wheat has four grades, and Milwaukee, Toledo, and Detroit wheat each an equal number, the complications arising may be appreciated. The merchants thought that the number of grades might be reduced to five or six in all. The railway men suggested that a New-York standard be adopted. In reply, the grain receivers thought this step would be premature, but that such a desirable result would come round in time. The merchants were much pleased, however, to have this suggestion come from the railroads. The third point considered was as to who ought to pay the Inspectors for their services. The railway men thought the expense should fall upon the property, as in the case of inspecting and grading flour. The matter was left open for future consideration.

"Rule 19," which came before the meeting, provides that the railroad companies shall be permitted to put together on boats any wheat of the same grade, on condition that the railway companies will keep a record of the number of bushels from each car, the name of consignee, furnishing each consignee with a list of the same when the boat is ready for delivery; that the railway companies will collect all freight bills upon track-scale weights; that they will guarantee to deliver the quantity as per scale weights, paying promptly for any deficiency, and receiving pay for any excess.

In regard to guaranteeing to deliver quantity as per scale weights, the railway men expressed a willingness to do so, provided the lightermen could be held responsible for the delivery. The grain receivers were confident that there would be no difficulty in getting lightermen to agree to do so. Mr. Starin said that he had tried to effect this plan with the New-York Central and Hudson River Company, and he apprehended no difficulty in bringing it about. The other railway representatives favored the plan. The matter was left open for further consideration. The meeting adjourned until the 28th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

It is gratifying to note that the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed at the meeting. Merchants look upon the meeting as an opening-wedge to a reform in many important measures; and any one who has looked into the subject can see how, by these means, a prompt delivery of wheat is insured. For instance, suppose five consignees have separate lots of wheat of a similar grade loaded in one boat; they can agree that one of the five shall sell the boat-load. This done there would follow but one towing and a prompt delivery, and the delay and expense of separate deliveries and the allowance of lay-days be avoided. The measures under consideration are very important to the mercantile community of New-York.

THE TAMMANY COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The Tammany Committee on Organization held a meeting last night, which was very fully attended. The committee presented their report from the Twentieth Assembly District, relative to the regularity of the contested organization proceedings in that district. The body of the testimony was submitted and read, and the matter subsequently referred back to the committee making the report, with orders to report at a coming meeting the undisputed facts and conclusions at which the committee had accordingly arrived. A communication was submitted with relation to the Twenty-first District elections, asking for instructions from the committee as to the general theory of primary elections, and suggesting certain practical rules with regard to these elections in the future. A committee was appointed to consider the suggestions submitted and report at a future meeting. A committee was also appointed to take into consideration eventual improvements in the existing laws regarding the application of naturalized citizens for registration and right to vote, with especial relation to the obstructions now placed in the way of the naturalized voter by the exactions of the existing laws as regards oaths, even if no challenge is made. On motion of Mr. Geo. W. Morton, a committee was appointed to take such action with regard to the death of Senator Sumner and Ex-President Fillmore as were deemed appropriate.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN IN JERSEY CITY.

At about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man, who gave his name as Chamberlain, walked into Police Head-quarters, Jersey City, and complained that he had been beaten out of $60 in a faro-bank at No. 13 Exchange place. Detective Coward, who was on duty, immediately telegraphed to Capt. McHorney, of the First Precinct Force, and an affidavit was made against the place before Police Justice Seymour. Capt. McHorney selected Detectives Howard, Clos, and Francis, of the Head-quarters Squad, and Officers Dalton, Conway, and Stirling, of his own precinct, and, accompanied by them, repaired to the place complained of. They found the door locked. After having seen enough to convince them of the character of the place, Detective Howard broke in the door and surprised the party in the room. They were all taken into custody. They gave their names as Joseph Jewell, Joseph Eaton, John Allen, James Murray, Henry Wilson, and Wm. J. Johnson. They were committed to await examination. Chamberlain was locked up as a witness.

THE CITY OF GALVESTON.

The steamer City of Galveston, Capt. Evans, whose arrival from New-Orleans and Havana was announced in THE TIMES of yesterday, made the voyage from the latter port in a condition better fitted for the steep side of a roof than the deck of a civilized steam-ship. By some oversight, the ballast in the hold had become depleted, and the coal in her bunkers reduced to a small quantity, though sufficient for all ordinary purposes of the trip. Between decks, however, she was heavily laden with a cargo of sugar and tobacco. The result was, on her leaving Havana, she "canted," or "keeled over," to an extent rarely seen among seafaring men, and that, too, in a season when the Atlantic was in its worst condition, and during a succession of storms which had shattered half a dozen of the first steam-ships on the ocean. By an extraordinary run of good fortune, the City of Galveston had fair weather up to the coast of the Carolinas, when she encountered heavy north-west gales and a boisterous sea. For a day or two the winds and the waves gave her a rough handling, but she weathered them in safety, and steamed into the harbor on Friday, the 13th inst., her masts and smoke stacks at an angle of nearly 50 degrees. At the Prentice stores, Brooklyn, where she was lying last night, her starboard side was about 12 feet higher than her port, though heavy ballast had been placed on the former to right her. The Galveston has only been built three years, and was ably manned and officered, had she been an old steamer, the strains consequent on her unnatural position would have proved fatal.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THREE MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT RE-ELECTED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

LONDON, March 14.—Sir R. Baggallay, member of Parliament for Mid Surrey; Mr. Rowland Winn, member for North Lincolnshire, Sir J. Elphinstone, member for Portsmouth, all Conservatives, who, after accepting office under Mr. Disraeli, went before their constituents for re-election, have been returned without opposition.

THE ASHANTEE WAR—THE BRITISH TROOPS RETURNING HOME.

LONDON, March 14.—A dispatch was received at the Admiralty Office last evening, from Cape Coast Castle, dated Feb. 22, saying:

"All the troops, except the Highlanders, have re-embarked for home.

Sir Garnet Wolseley will embark on the 7th of March.

Capt. Glover, with 1,000 men, entered Coomassie two days after Sir Garnet Wolseley occupied the town."

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF RICHMOND.

LONDON, March 14.—The Dowager Duchess of Richmond is dead.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, March 14.—Countess Brunnow, wife of the Russian Ambassador, died last night at the legation in this city.

WRECK OF THE STEAM-SHIP GLASGOW—FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.

LONDON, March 14.—The steam-ship Glasgow has been wrecked off Tarifa, Spain. Fourteen persons were drowned.

AUSTRIA.

THE POPE'S LETTER TO THE BISHOPS ON THE PENDING ECCLESIASTICAL BILLS.

ROME, March 14.—The letter of the Pope to the Roman Catholic Bishops of Austria, exhorting them to combat the pending ecclesiastical bills in the Reichsrath, is dated the 7th inst. His Holiness says the measures are calculated to place the Church in ruinous servitude, and takes occasion to renew his protest against the rupture of the Concordat.

The Pope has also written to the Emperor Francis Joseph personally, adjuring him to protect the Church within his dominions.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Grand Jury of Pomeroy, Ohio, adjourned yesterday evening, after finding 200 indictments against liquor dealers.

Talbot & Sons' oil carpet factory in Norwood, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $12,000; no insurance.

One passenger coach and two emigrant cars of a passenger train going West on the Central Pacific Railroad, between Toano and Wells, were thrown from the track, but no serious injuries were caused.

Robert Glass, of Philadelphia, a workman employed on the new State Department building at Washington, while assisting in the removal of the scaffold at one of the dormer windows yesterday, fell to the ground and was instantly killed.

Mrs. Mary Ann Albertson, aged seventy-seven, of Newburg, N. Y., was found dead in her residence Friday night, where she lived alone. It is thought that she died two days ago. The Coroner's verdict was that death resulted from natural causes.

CALIFORNIA.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The legislative Committee on Corporations to-day reported against the passage of Mr. Freeman's bill to regulate fares and freights on railroads in this State. A bill somewhat similar, but more liberal to the railroads, has been introduced.

THE DISASTER ON THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—A dispatch from Elko gives the particulars of the accident this morning on the Central Pacific Railroad, ten miles west of Toano. The westward bound train was one hour behind time, but was running at the usual rate of speed, when a rail broke, precipitating the rear coach and the emigrant car down an embankment a distance of thirty feet. The coach, which was filled with passengers, turned completely over, but the emigrant car was not overturned. The following is a list of the injured: James Dick, of Colorado Springs, slightly; Benjamin Cawson, of Providence, R. I., cut in the forehead, but not dangerously; Mrs. W. M. Roe, of Dundas, Canada, seriously injured; her condition is regarded as critical. Several other persons sustained slight injuries, but the wounded, with the exception of Mrs. Roe, will be able to proceed to their destinations.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—A large meeting of the depositors of the Franklin Savings Fund was held to-night in Horticultural Hall. C. P. Perry presided, and gave an explanation of the condition of the affairs of the bankrupt concern, urged an amicable adjustment, the taking of the concern out of the Bankruptcy Court, and the appointing of their own assignees or trustees. The committee appointed in February last made a report estimating the cash value of mortgages, securities, &c., $515,000, being $344,000 less than the deposits. The committee believe that by prudent management the deficit can be made up as follows: "Cyrus Cadwallader, Treasurer, to make an assignment of his property, consisting of over 101 houses and 103 lots of ground for the benefit of the depositors. The Directors to execute a bond to secure the ultimate payment of the depositors in full, with five per cent. interest until paid. The case to be taken out of bankruptcy, and the securities to be received by the Trustees." The report was further explained by speakers, and a rising vote was taken, which was unanimously in favor of withdrawing the bankruptcy proceedings. A paper for the Directors to sign to this effect was then distributed among the audience.

SERENADE TO GOV. ALLEN, OF OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 14.—Gov. Allen, who arrived in this city to-day, was serenaded this evening at the Weddell House, a large number of citizens being present. The Governor was introduced to the assemblage by Mayor Otis, and made a short speech, thanking the citizens for the compliment, and congratulating them on the rapid growth of their city. The Governor is on his way to Toledo to be present at the dedication there on St. Patrick's Day.

THE CURRENCY.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 14.—A large meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and others, was held at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of an increase of the volume of the currency and in favor of free banking. The opposition was very small.

SENATOR SUMNER'S SUCCESSOR.

BOSTON, March 14.—The *Daily Advertiser* strongly indicates its preference for Charles Francis Adams to fill the vacant seat in the Senate, and next to him Judge Hoar or Mr. Dawes.

SHIP ASHORE AT THE SCHUYLKILL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The ship Aneroid, which cleared for Antwerp with refined oil, is ashore at the mouth of the Schuylkill, and will have to be discharged, as she is leaking.

THE WEATHER IN GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 14.—The wind has been blowing almost a gale from the west, since yesterday morning. The sea is heavy.

AUGUSTA RACES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 14.—The first race today was a handicap hurdle, over six hurdles, one mile and a half, $150 to the first horse, $50 to the second. Midnight and Jim Hinton were entered. The latter won easily in 3:03¼....The second race was a two-mile dash, $300 to the first horse and $50 to the second. Limestone and Granger were entered. This was a hotly-contested race. Granger won by a length and a half. Time, 3:44½....The Jockey Club presented Messrs. Bacon and Jones with a silver cup, in appreciation of their efforts to revive the amusements of the turf in this city. Everything passed off pleasantly.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

On Friday, while driving along the turnpike near Perth Amboy, N. J., Simon Smith discovered the body of Daniel De Bow, a teamster in the employ of G. A. & J. L. Compton, lying in the road. He seemed to be dead, but upon being removed to the office of Dr. Andrews, some signs of life were discovered. He died soon after his removal, however, and upon examination it was discovered that his skull had been fractured and his neck broken. It was at first supposed that he was the victim of foul play, but upon the inquest circumstances were revealed indicating that death had resulted from accident. He had been sent out with a load of coal and is supposed to have been thrown by the passage of the wagon over the ruts, to the ground. The team and wagon were nowhere in the vicinity, but a quantity of coal had been spilled below the place where De Bow was found. A search later in the afternoon resulted in the discovery of the team on a farm some miles away where one of the horses formerly belonged.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The Chicago *Journal* of March 12 says: "The Legislatures of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin have now passed laws, similar to that of Illinois, for the regulation of railroad freight rates and passenger fares. These four North-western States are thus the pioneers in this effort of the people to break down the extortionate rule of monopolies. It now only remains for the courts to support the action of the Legislatures to make the reform complete. Our only fear is, that our legislators, in their eagerness to do something in response to the demands of the people, are really trying to do too much. In aiming at a good target, there is reason to apprehend that they will overshoot it, and that, after all, their work will, practically, amount to but little. And yet, if it will have the effect of causing railroads to be more reasonable and considerate in their general policy and dealings with the producers and shippers, the present efforts of our Western Legislatures will not have been in vain."

ANTI-TOBACCO PLEDGE.

On the occasion of a recent wedding in a town in Wisconsin, Mr. Edwin Andrus, father of the bride, offered four of the guests, to wit: Major O. P. McClure, a veteran tobacco chewer of sixty-odd, his son, Frank McClure, and his own sons William and Roswell, $25 each if they would bind themselves never again to use the weed—the money to be paid down and a bond to be executed to repay double the sum in case of forfeiture. The Major promptly accepted the proposition, received his money, and Esquire West, who was present, was called upon to draw up the contract. After due reflection, Messrs. William and Roswell Andrus also accepted the offer, and executed a similar bond; but Frank declined to come into the arrangement.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 14.—Joseph Waltz, charged with the murder of Harmon Hulcher, the Albany scissors-grinder, was to-day found guilty at Catskill and sentenced by Judge Westbrook to be hung May 1.

WHAT AM I GOOD FOR?—The *Phrenological Journal* teaches us to "know ourselves;" what we can do best, how to cultivate memory, regulate habits; in short, how to make the most of ourselves. $3 a year; 30 cents a number. Address, S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

SYMPTOMS AND CURE.—The symptoms of Dyspepsia and languor, mental dullness, headache, nausea, oppression after meals, broken rest, flatulency, sour or bitter stomach, dizziness and indifferent to life.

The cure—Speedy, positive, agreeable and infallible is UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—*Adv.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Fraudulent Mockeries of the "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" have appeared. See that you get the genuine perfume. PHALON'S INVIGORATOR for dressing the hair.—*Advertisement.*

IMPORTED FROM FLORIDA!—Another shipment of choice fresh strawberries, &c., (in Allegretti's "Iceberg,") just received at ALLEGRETTI, BADGER & CO.'S, No. 842 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

The best known remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, and catarrh is the Russian Vapor Baths, No. 25 East 4th st., between Broadway and the Bowery.—*Advertisement.*

To Make the Hair Grow,

Use BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss" sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $4, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

For Moth Patches, Freckles and tan ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is harmless and reliable. This old-established Lotion is no cure-all, but solely intended for the removal of moth patches, freckles, tan, sallowness and all brown discolorations.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Invitations, New Style Rep Paper, very elegant Foreign Note Paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CLAPP—RAYMOND.—On Tuesday, March 9, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Cox, of Newtown, Long Island, STEPHEN R. CLAPP, JR., of Philadelphia, to KATE LIVINGSTON, youngest daughter of George B. Raymond, of Bordentown, N. J.

DIED.

BIRDSALL.—Of pulmonary hemorrhage, on the 13th of third month, JAMES A. BIRDSALL, son of Philena and the late Jonathan Birdsall.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on second day, (Monday,) the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 169 East 81st st., near 3d av.

BURDICK.—On Saturday morning, 14th inst., MAY BELLE, only daughter of Samuel C. and Juliet M. Burdick, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 269 West 11th st., on Monday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

BINSSE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at noon, EDWARD BINSSE, Jr., only son of Annie E. and Edward Binsse, aged 9 months and 14 days.

CARTER.—At Newark, N. J., March 12, WILLIE ELIOT, only child of Kate B. and Wm. D. Carter, aged 3 years, 7 months, 18 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, (Chas. W. Badger,) No. 919 Broad st., Newark, on Monday, March 16, at 2 o'clock.

CLARK.—At Windsor Hotel, New-York, on Saturday, 14th inst., MARGARET R. SYMINGTON, wife of Wm. Clark, of Newark, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EVERETT.—On Friday, March 13, 1874, JAMES J. EVERETT, aged 47 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Goshen, N. Y., on Monday, March 16, at 11:30 o'clock. Erie Railway trains leave Chambers st. at 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

FAULKNER.—On Thursday, March 12, 1874, GEORGE FAULKNER, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 91 St. Felix st., Brooklyn.

ST. NICHOLAS LODGE, No. 321, F. and A. M.—The members of this lodge are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, GEORGE FAULKNER, from his late residence, No. 91 St. Felix st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEO. W. ELY, M.

E. H. ROGERS, Secretary.

GOETZE.—At the residence of her father, No. 115 West 61st st., on Thursday, March 12, LOUISE MATHILDA, relict of Fredoline Goetze, and daughter of Johanna B. and George Widmayer, in her 38th year.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of German Union Lodge, No. 54, are invited to the funeral, from the above residence, on Sunday, March 15, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

HOLMES.—In Brooklyn, Saturday morning, March 14, 1874, ANNA BURLING HOLMES, in the 88th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her nephew, Henry Cruger, No. 330 Jay st., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUSTED.—On Saturday morning, March 14, JEANNETTE AUGUSTA, infant child of Augustus M. and Hattie A. Husted.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her parents, No. 105 West 47th st., on Monday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HEILBUTH.—On Saturday, March 14, EDWARD HEILBUTH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 16, at 4:30 P. M., from his late residence, No. 434 5th av.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

VAN COTT.—On Friday, the 13th inst., THEODORE S., Jr., youngest child of Theodore S. and Rosalie C. Van Cott, aged 2 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 49 West 127th st., near 6th av., this day at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

VALLES.—At Pau, France, Feb. 14, at midnight, RAFAEL R. VALDES-MATASS, of Havana, Cuba.

ST. NICHOLAS LODGE, No. 321, F. and A. M.—The members of this Lodge are invited to attend the funeral of our late brother, FERGUS COCHRAN, from his late residence, No. 4 East 35th st., on Monday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE W. ELY, M.

E. H. ROGERS, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting will be held at headquarters, No. 453 4th av., MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, to take appropriate action on the death of Hon. Charles Sumner.

THOS. E. STEWART.

W. H. TOWNLEY, W. W. CULVER, } Secretaries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION,

COMPRISING A CHOICE SELECTION OF STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS

in fine bindings, viz.: Foreign Quarterly Review, 97 volumes; Ben Jonson's Works, illustrated, 6 volumes, large paper; Les Français Peints par Eux-Mêmes, 9 volumes, half morocco; Bouyer's Works, 5 volumes, folio; Waverley Novels, 24 volumes, half morocco; Nicholas' Orders of Knighthood, 4 volumes 4to; Complete sets of Dickens, Disraeli, Scott, Thackeray, Shakespeare, Byron, &c.; also a fine rosewood library bookcase. The whole to be sold by auction, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 16 and 17, at 7:30 o'clock. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"AIDA," C. WELS, 75c.; "Aida" March, Waltz, &c., 30c. each; "Fille de Mme Angot," Cramer, 85c.; Lancers, 40c.; Galop, 35c.; "Marguerite Valse," L. M. Gottschalk, 75c.; "Cliquot Galop," 30c.; Vocal Airs from "Aida," "Maid of Arcadee" and "Oh! My Charmer," Art. Sullivan, 35c. each; "My Golden Ship," 35c.; "Low at Thy Feet," Lindsay, 35c.; "Spring, Gentle Spring," 30c. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH," BY A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Sent free. No. 137 East 17th st.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A REUNION OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS will take place, in this City, on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at the Sturtevant House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; '49ers desirous of participating, can address or apply to FRANCIS D. CLARK, No. 254 Broadway, or OLIVER H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE'S PULPIT.

COOPER UNION.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.,

will preach to the people

in the

COOPER UNION LARGE HALL,

on

SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

This service will be transferred to the new Church, on Madison av. and 42d st., as soon as completed. All seats free.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE

will preach on the Sabbath, (March 15,) in the morning at 10:30, evening 7:30.

Morning subject:

"Woman's War on Drunkenness."

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"The Lord's Supper as Defined by the Council of Trent." Sermon in the evening by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL. B. Seats free.

POSITIVELY THE LAST EXHIBITION OF the Pilgrim will take place this evening in Bain Hall, Great Jones st. Adults free; persons under eighteen years 15 cents. Liberal collection asked.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for evening discourse—"The Relation of the Church to Popular Amusements."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st., (Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.)—Sunday, March 15, Rev. Frederick Hinckley, of Washington, D. C., will preach. Morning at 10:45, evening at 7:45. At evening service all seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday, at 9:30, 10:30, and 3:30 o'clock. Preaching by the Rector at the two last services.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st., Rev. A. E. Osborn, D. D., Pastor—Preaching Sunday, March 15, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening service.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Lyman C. Howe, trance-speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing st.—Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach in this church, this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 25th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in the church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may from time to time require.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning subject—"Beauty for Ashes." Evening sermon, second in course to young men, subject—"Lessons from the Life of Charles Sumner." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3.

CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. Dawson will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The public cordially invited. On Thursday evening, March 19, Rev. W. M. Taylor, D. D., will lecture on "William Cowper, a Study in Life and Literature."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Morning subject—"The Dead Senator"—lessons from his life. Evening subject—"The Hiding Place." All are cordially invited. Galleries free.

CHURCH MUSIC COMMITTEES IN WANT of organists or singers can find a complete list of competent artists at WARDWELL'S Musical Agency, No. 907 Broadway.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning, at 10:45, and evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., CORNER 34th st.—Service at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. James Boyd, from England, will preach morning and evening. The public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 47th st. Hours of service 9 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon—"The Gospel that Paul Preached." Seats free.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

"ELIAS, TRULY, SHALL FIRST COME."—S. S. Snow, the messenger of Christ the coming King, will preach the sure word of prophecy in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—WHAT THE SCRIPTURES SAY OF THE MISSION OF ELIAS. Will you hear him?

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH of New-York—Steinway Hall, Sunday morning, March 15, at 10:45 o'clock; Lyric Hall, Sunday evening, at 7:45 o'clock. Bishop Cummins will preach morning and evening. Seats always free at both halls.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. John S. Cookman, Pastor.—Rev. B. I. Ives, of Auburn, N.Y., will preach in this church to-morrow, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Public invited.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Service and sermon in French by Rev. Mr. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. Thomas Armitage, Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. All are welcomed.

GREEK-CATHOLIC CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service in the English language, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. The chapel is open to the general public.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE LAST LECTURE IN the course on "Christian Truth and Modern Opinion," which was to be delivered on Sunday evening, March 15, is postponed to March 22, when it will be delivered in Christ Church, 5th av. and 35th st., at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D. Subject—"Evolution and a Personal Creator."

PRAYER AND EXPERIENCE MEETINGS, without money, without confusion, without sectarianism, singing hymns, new and old. Thursday evenings. BENJAMIN ALBRO, No. 353 West 36th st. All welcome. Read Malachi iii.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. S. W. CRITTENDEN WILL SPEAK TO young men at Association Hall, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector.—Services on Sunday are: Celebration of holy communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9 A. M.; second celebration and sermon at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate. Services week days: Celebration daily at 7 A. M.; evening prayer, with meditation, at 4:30 P. M. daily, except Wednesdays and Fridays, when the hour is 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HARLEM.—THE fourth of the course of lectures on "The Epistles to the Seven Churches" will be delivered Sunday evening by the Rector, Rev. George B. Draper, D. D. Services commence at 7:30; morning service at 10:30.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY ST., NEAR Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services in this church every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

TEMPERANCE AND INDUSTRY WILL BE the subject of the fifth in the course of Lenten Lectures, by the Rector of St. Ambrose, in his parish church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., Sunday evening, the 15th inst. Service at 7:30, with usual offertory, which will be applied toward recent repairs upon the church.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV. and 10th st.—Rev. Thomas Rambout, D. D., of Missouri, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30; and Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., of this City, at 7:45 in the evening. All, and especially strangers in the City, are cordially invited to attend.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley place and West 11th st.—Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector, will preach at morning and evening service. Seats free to all.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The inspections of the several regiments of the First Division by Inspector General Morris still continue. In most instances a gratifying exhibit has been shown, and the crowded state of the arsenal and armories on inspection nights is evidence of the interest taken in the welfare of the National Guard.

Owing to the cold, blustering weather on Tuesday evening, the inspection of the Seventh Regiment took place in the armory instead of the Union square plaza, as was at first intended. The armory was crowded with spectators, a large portion of whom were ladies. The regiment presented the full complement of ten companies of twenty-eight files. Gen. Morris was accompanied by Gens. Heath and Dunn, of the Governor's staff. In consequence of the limited space, no review was had. At the close of the inspection the companies moved off to the lower floor, and were dismissed. The total strength of the regiment was 716. John M. Amory has been commissioned Second Lieutenant, vice Darius Ferry, Jr., resigned.

The drill of the non-commissioned officers of the Ninth Regiment, under command of Adjutant Luckey, was well attended, the officers paying close attention to their instructions. This was the second drill of the series, two more being announced, at the conclusion of which the Adjutant expects the officers to be proficient in all details. At a recent meeting of the Board of Officers a new uniform was voted to Drum Major Hill. The maximum number of tickets to be issued for the reception to be given on the 25th inst., is 2,000. The members of the regiment are subscribing liberally, and presenting the tickets to their friends. At an election held by Company G, on Monday night, O. G. Prescott was elected Second Lieutenant, vice M. Wolff, resigned. Solomon E. Japha has been commissioned Second Lieutenant, vice George W. Palfry, resigned. The several companies have been practicing candle target-firing for the past few weeks with gratifying results. The inspection of this command, by Gen. Morris, will take place on Wednesday evening at the armory. Gov. Dix has signified his intention to be present. The regiment will be exercised in the principal field-movements, loading and firing, &c. Immediately after the review a promenade concert will be given, the music to be furnished by the entire regimental band, under the direction of Mr. Downing.

John L. Staats, Jr., has been commissioned Major of the Tenth Regiment, vice George Rork, resigned.

The right wing of the Eleventh Regiment held a satisfactory drill on Monday night. The battalion presented five companies of eight files front. Major Sussmann was in command. By a resolution passed by the Board of Officers, the following were expelled for non-payment of dues: First Lieut. Charles Kinkle, Company A; Second Lieut. John P. Kopf, Company C; Second Lieut. Charles Magel, Company D; Second Lieut. Peter Bever, Company K. The contracts for the new uniforms have been closed. Company B will receive its uniform next week.

The Eighth Regiment was inspected at the State Arsenal on Wednesday night, by Inspector Gen. Morris, accompanied by Gens. Heath and N. Gano Dunn, of Gov. Dix's staff, and the Brigadier General and staff of the Third Brigade. The regiment showed thirteen files company front. At the close of the inspection there was a battalion drill. Company D of this command to-day attend the funeral of one of its Lieutenants, Charles H. Moore, at 9:30, from the armory.

The plans of the new armory of the Thirteenth Regiment have been declared to be so defective that the Board of Supervisors refused to have them carried out in the construction of the new building. The battalion drill ordered for Wednesday evening at the State Arsenal was postponed, and the officers of the regiment met the Military Committee of the Board of Supervisors on business connected with the new armory, when it was decided to amend the plans of the armory, and to commence with all despatch the construction of the building, in order to have it ready for occupancy by next Fall. The resignation of Capt. Thomas H. McGrath has been accepted.

The right wing of the Twenty-second Regiment held a battalion drill on Friday evening. Major McGrath was in command, and exercised the battalion in several new movements according to Upton's revised tactics. Owing to delay on the part of the churches in making returns, the entire receipts of the late charity concert are not yet known. Col. Porter has issued an order to the following effect: The regiment will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform for drill at 8 P. M. as follows: Companies F, G, D, and I on Friday next, Companies A, B, C, E, and H on Friday, March 27. The regiment will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform for drill and inspection on Thursday, April 9, at 8 P. M. Rev. William M. Dunn, Rector of All Saints Church, has been appointed Chaplain of the regiment. Mr. Gilmore has engaged Mr. Jules Lumbard and Mme. Louisa Liebhard to sing at the band concert to-morrow evening. Messrs. Lefebre and Arbuckle will perform some choice selections.

William Blasie has been commissioned Captain in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, vice H. G. Gomph, resigned.

The following officers in the Twenty-seventh Regiment have received commissions: George G. Dewitt, Jr., Major, vice John H. Jenkins, declined; Conrad Frederick, First Lieutenant, vice John Eisele, resigned; Henry Haffen, Second Lieutenant, vice C. Frederick, promoted.

Company C has elected H. Spicer to be Captain. Company F has elected M. Corville, of New Rochelle, Captain. The new uniforms adopted by the regiment will be ready in a few days.

The following officers have been commissioned in the Forty-fourth Battalion: James C. Brown, Captain, vice Charles R. Brown, deceased; Charles A. Bogardus, First Lieutenant, vice James C. Brown, promoted; Wm. H. Tripp, Second Lieutenant, vice Charles A. Bogardus, promoted.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Austen commanding, was reviewed by Mayor Hunter and a majority of the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday evening last. The command was exercised in the manual of arms by Col. Austen and Lieut. Col. Rogers in turn, and in the various changes in formation and marching, the regiment acquitted itself in a satisfactory manner. At the close of the review complimentary remarks were made by Mayor Hunter, Aldermen Strong and Richardson, followed by the presentation of a non-commissioned officer's sword to Drum Major Edward MacIntyre by the Colonel. At the conclusion of the dress-parade which followed the presentation, the guests were served with a collation, and dancing was commenced, and kept up until a late hour. Among the prominent guests present were Gen. Woodford, Gen. Catlin, Major F. J. Karcher, and Lieut. Col. Renger. The following officers have received their commissions: Frank C. Brownell, First Lieutenant, vice W. H. Barker, resigned; John B. Brown, Second Lieutenant, vice F. C. Brownell, promoted; John C. Rogers, First Lieutenant, vice James C. Bloom, resigned; Henry J. Richardson, First Lieutenant, vice William T. De Nyse, resigned; Isaac J. Wardell, Second Lieutenant, vice Charles M. Simonson, resigned; William H. Brownell, First Lieutenant, vice David Brown, resigned; John A. Edwards, Second Lieutenant, vice W. H. Brownell, promoted.

Frank Baltes has been commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Forty-eighth Regiment, vice John Clark, deceased.

Adolph Schwartz has been commissioned First Lieutenant, and Benjamin A. Potter Second Lieutenant in the Fifty-first Regiment.

The non-commissioned officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment announce their fifteenth annual ball, to take place at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 17. Joseph Allen has been commissioned Captain, vice Daniel B. Lyddy, dismissed.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment assembled at the armory on the 6th inst., parading eight commands of eight files. Lieut. Col. Stetson was in command and exercised the regiment in the manual. The resignation of Lieut. Col. Stetson has been accepted, and that of Col. Shaw has been tendered. Col. Shaw has been commander of the Seventy-ninth Regiment for many years, but ill-health, it is said, has prevented him from giving it the requisite attention.

At a meeting of the members of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, held at No. 9 Second avenue, on Friday evening, a report from a committee was received, from which it appeared that a satisfactory adjustment of its troubles has been concluded. Capt. C. Mehring has, in accordance with an order from Gen. Shaler, issued last week, removed the property of the regiment to the new armory, corner of Second avenue and First street. The following officers have been commissioned in this command: John Kopf, Captain, vice Conrad Geib, resigned; William Bradenburg, First Lieutenant, vice A. Seeman, promoted; Adolph W. Meylich, First Lieutenant, vice John Kessler, resigned; John Langer, Second Lieutenant, vice A. Meylich, promoted.

Battery A, Second Division, assembled for drill on Tuesday evening, preparatory to inspection by Gen. Morris on the 17th inst.

BUSINESS IN THE SURROGATES' COURT.

The hearing of the Hardin will case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. The day was occupied in the inspection of the papers connected with the bank accounts and other business transactions of the decedent.... The will of the late Henry Smith was deposited for safe keeping yesterday in the Surrogates Office. It is understood that the property, which is of small amount, is devised to the widow of the testator.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week: Wills Proved—William Broistedt, Clark A. Smith, Edward H. Gage, Sr., Andrew Burrows, James Sweeney, Nancy Hoyt, Annie E. Ubert, and Bernhardt Ulrich, all of the City of Brooklyn; George Wyckoff, of the town of Flatlands. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Patrick Donnelly, of the town of New-Utrecht; James H. McKinney, of the town of Flatbush; Rose Cunningham, Margaret Welsh, (formerly Margaret Hayes,) Jeremiah D'Regan, known as Jeremiah Regan, Christiana Schultheis, Isaiah D. Hardenberg, Samuel Blainey, Angela Richmond, Rosanna Brooks, Samuel W. Blainey, Charles C. Selvage, John Quen, Hester A. Lawrence, Laurence McCabe, Martha Newman, and Michael Fitzsimmons, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of William H. Beam were granted to Mary Beam; of Jennie W. Toothe to John B. Woodward; of Thos. Brooks to Bridget Woods; of Mary W. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Louis A. Hawkins, William H. Hawkins, and Susie S. Hawkins to Emma C. Hawkins; of Ella Selvage, Walter Selvage, Charles Selvage, and Irving Selvage to Julia M. Selvage; of Ernest T. Gallaway, Emma M. Gallaway, Andrew M. Gallaway, and James H. Gallaway to Ann M. Gallaway, all of the County of Kings.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Western Union... 75⅝	1400 Northwestern... 53⅞
1900 do... 75½	300 do...s30. 53⅝
200 do...s3. 75½	300 do...b3. 54
700 do... 75⅝	100 do...c. 54
2400 do... 75½	100 do... 54
200 do...s3. 75⅝	200 do...s3. 54
400 do... 75⅝	100 North-west. Pf.c. 72
100 do...c. 75⅝	100 Rock Island... 105½
800 do...b3. 75¾	100 do...s3. 105⅝
200 do...c. 75¾	400 do...s3. 105⅝
1000 do... 75¾	200 do... 105¾
200 N. Y. C. & Hud... 104⅞	500 St. Paul... 43
400 do...c. 105	100 do...b3. 43
1200 do... 105	600 St. Paul Scrip... 79
10 do... 105⅛	1100 Union Pacific... 34
100 Pac. R. of Mo... 40	100 do...s3. 34⅛
200 Pacific Mail... 42⅝	100 do...b3. 34¼
400 do... 42⅝	100 C., C. & I. C... 30¼
100 do... 42⅞	700 At. & P., P...c. 17⅛
700 Erie Railway... 44⅛	300 do... 17⅛
100 do... 44¼	600 do...s3. 17⅛
100 do...s3. 44⅛	400 do...b3. 17⅛
4000 Lake Shore... 78½	500 do... 17⅛
200 do... 78⅝	100 do...c. 17¼
300 do...c. 78½	100 Ohio & Miss... 30⅝
100 do...s3. 78⅜	200 do... 30½
1200 do... 78½	200 Tol. & Wab... 47
800 do...s3. 78½	200 do... 47¼
900 do...b3. 78⅝	300 do...s3. 47¼
1400 do... 78⅝	10 Erie Preferred... 70
700 do...s3. 78⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5s,'81,R. 119⅝	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...12. 119½
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67... 119⅜	15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C... 113⅜
1,000 do...12. 119½	1,000 do...12. 113⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C...12. 114½	1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur... 116½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old... 90¼	900 Erie Railway.b.c. 44
5,000 N.Y. State B'ty Loan, reg... 106⅞	200 do... 44⅛
5,000 do... 107	100 do... 44¼
20,000 do... 107¼	300 do...c. 44⅜
6,000 Erie 2d... 100	300 do... 44⅜
1,000 Erie 3d... 98	200 do...s3. 44⅜
3,000 Erie 4th... 99	40 Erie Pf... 70
2,000 do... 98¾	100 L. S. & M. S.b.c.b3. 78¾
5,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st. 102½	600 do... 78¾
2,000 L.Shore div.bs. 96½	200 do...b3. 78⅞
1,000 West. Pac. bs. 87¼	1000 do... 78⅞
2,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s. 98⅛	500 do... 78¾
1,000 U. Pac. 1st,s3. 84½	800 do... 78⅞
5,000 U. Pac. 7s,L.G. 82¾	300 do...b3. 78⅞
36,000 U. Pac.10s,Inc. 80	750 do... 78⅞
12,000 C. & N. W. con. coup. gold bs. 87	600 do...b3. 79
	1900 do... 78⅞
	300 do...s3. 78¾
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv... 80	300 do...s3. 78⅞
	300 Un. Pac...b. c...s3. 34¼
5,000 G.West.1st,'88 93¼	400 do... 34¼
1,000 Q. & Tol. 1st.. 89	400 do...b3. 34¼
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 103¼	500 do...c. 34¼
3,000 do... 106½	50 N. J. Cen...b.c. 106
6,000 N. J. Cen. con. 102	200 C. & R. I...b.c. 105¾
2,000 P.,F.W.& C.2d. 101	200 do... 105⅞
1,000 P.,F.W.& C.3d. 98	100 C. & N. W...b. c. 54⅛
10,000 M.&S.P.8s.1st. 107	400 do... 54¼
50 Metropolitan B'k. 135	500 do... 54⅜
25 Cen. Nat. Bank.. 101	100 do...c. 54⅜
5 Ger. Am. Bank... 93	400 do... 54¼
100 Del. & Hud. Canal, b. c...b3. 117	200 do... 54⅜
	100 do... 54½
100 Pac. Mail..b. c. c. 42¾	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 72
300 do... 42⅞	100 do... 72¼
100 do...b3. 43	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 43¼
500 do... 43	10 do... 43½
100 do...b10. 43⅛	100 do... 43⅜
15 American Ex... 64	100 do...s3. 43¼
50 Wells-Fargo Ex., b. c...b3. 76	50 C.,M.&S.P.Pf.b.c. 64
	10 do... 65½
10 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 105⅜	100 do... 64⅞
500 do... 105⅛	938 C., M. & St. Paul scrip...b. c. 78¾
100 do...c. 105	
600 do... 105⅛	736 do... 79
50 do... 105	175 do... 78¾
10 Ill. Cen...b. c. 105⅛	600 Tol. & Wab..b. c. 47¼
200 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 75⅝	100 do... 47⅜
1100 do... 75¾	100 D., L. & W...b. c. 109⅞
2200 do... 75⅞	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 31
100 do...c. 75⅞	1000 Atlantic&Pacific Pf...b. c..b3. 17¼
400 do... 76	
900 do...b3. 76	100 do... 17¼
100 do...s3. 75⅞	700 do... 17⅜
500 do... 76	100 do... 17⅜
200 do...c. 76	100 do... 18⅛
300 do...b3. 76⅛	700 do... 17⅜
1700 do... 76⅛	100 do...b10. 17⅜
800 do... 76⅛	100 do...s3. 17⅛
800 do...b3. 76¼	300 do... 17½
1200 do...s3. 76⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 30⅝
1900 do... 76⅛	100 do... 30⅞
200 do... 76⅛	400 do...c. 30⅞
100 do...s3. 76¼	300 do... 31

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

8000 U. P. incomes... 80	200 Erie Railway... 44⅜
500 Pacific Mail...b3. 43⅛	200 Union Pacific... 34¼
500 do...s3. 43	200 do...b3. 34¼
100 do... 43	100 Ohio & Miss...b3. 31⅛
2900 Western Union... 76⅜	500 do... 31⅛
100 do...b3. 76¼	200 do... 30⅞
400 do... 76¼	100 Northwestern... 54⅜
100 do...s3. 76¼	500 do... 54⅜
1500 do... 76⅛	200 do... 54⅜
500 do... 76¼	200 do...b3. 54⅜
100 do... 76¼	100 do... 54⅜
200 N. Y. Central &H. 105⅛	300 Northwest'n pfd.. 72⅜
400 do... 105	100 do... 72⅜
200 Lake Shore... 78⅝	15 Del., Lac. & Westn. 109⅞
500 do... 78⅝	200 do... 110
500 do...s3. 78⅝	100 C., C. & I. C... 30½
400 do...b3. 78⅝	100 Pacific of Mo... 40⅝
300 do... 78⅝	100 Atlantic & Pac. P. 17¼
300 do...b3. 78⅝	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

50 Cont. Bank...b. c. 76	200 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 47¼
10 N. Y. Nat. Ex. B'k. 85	100 U. Pac...b. c. b3. 34⅜
17 Central Nat. B'k.. 100¾	900 do...s3. 34¼
200 Erie Railway..b.c. 44⅜	100 do...s30. 34¼
200 W. U. T...b. c. b3. 76¼	200 Chi. & Nor...b. c. 54¼
100 do...s3. 76⅛	100 do... 54⅜
300 do... 76⅛	100 C. & Northw'n P. b. c. b3... 72½
1500 do... 76⅛	
100 do...b3. 76¼	100 do... 72⅜
800 do... 76¼	300 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 30⅞
700 do...b3. 76⅜	100 do... 30¾
2300 do... 76⅜	8 N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c... 131¾
700 do...b3. 76½	
1300 do... 76½	40 Morris & Es..b. c. 93
800 Pacific Mail..b. c. 43	100 do... 92¾
200 do...c. 43	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 30½
100 do... 43⅛	200 Atl. & P. P...b. c. 17⅜
500 L. S. & M. So..b. c. 78⅝	200 do... 17¼
700 do...s3. 78⅝	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref...b. c. 25
30 do... 78⅝	
100 do...b3. 78¾	100 C. & R. I...b. c. 105¾
900 do... 78¾	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

20000 N.W.C.C.G.B. 87	5 N. J. Central... 106¼
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 43	300 Union Pacific... 34¼
300 N. Y. C. & H. R.. 105	200 do... 34⅛
400 do... 104⅞	800 do...s3. 34⅛
100 do... 105	100 do... 34¼
40 Mich. Central... 86¾	100 St. Paul... 43
100 do... 86½	100 St. Paul Pref... 64¾
300 West. Union...s3. 76⅜	700 St. Paul Scrip... 78¾
1000 do... 76⅜	200 do... 79¼
100 do...c. 76⅜	100 North-west...b10. 54⅜
100 do...s3. 76⅛	400 do... 54⅛
300 do... 76¼	100 do...s3. 54
300 do... 76¼	100 do...b3. 54
500 do...s3. 76⅛	100 do...b10. 53⅞
600 do... 76⅛	100 do... 54
400 do...b3. 76¼	500 do... 54
800 do... 76¼	200 do... 53⅞
500 do...s3. 76⅛	200 do...b3. 54
500 do... 76⅛	73 Del., Lack & W... 109¾
600 do...s3. 76	100 Tol. & Wabash... 47⅜
1300 do... 76	100 do... 47¼
100 do...s3. 76⅛	500 do... 47¼
300 do...b3. 76⅛	100 do... 47
400 Erie Railway... 44⅜	400 do... 46⅞
400 do... 44½	100 do... 46¾
1000 do... 44⅜	100 do... 46⅞
100 Rock Island... 105⅝	200 Ohio and Miss... 30⅝
100 do...s3. 105½	100 do...s3. 30½
100 Lake Shore...b4. 78¾	100 do... 30⅝
200 do... 78¾	200 C., C. & I. C... 30⅞
400 do... 78⅝	100 do... 30¾
2100 do... 78½	600 do... 30⅝
700 do... 78⅝	100 do... 30½
1800 do... 78¼	100 do...c. 30¼
800 do...s3. 78⅛	100 Atl. & Pacific P... 17⅛
2400 do... 78⅛	100 St. L. & Kansas C. 25
2000 do... 78¼	300 Pacific R. of Mo.. 41

SATURDAY, March 14—P. M.

The changes in the Bank return this afternoon are very slight from last week. The lines all show a slight decrease, but in no case to an amount to affect the general steadiness and ease of the movement. The Loans average $1,070,000 less than on the previous return; Greenbacks $2,500 only; Gold Notes $159,000; Deposits $960,000; Circulation $186,000.

Money is quoted on the Streets at 4@5 per cent. on call loan and 6@7 per cent. for discounts at Bank and on the Street. Some time loans on Stock collateral are reported at 7 per cent.

Exchange for this day's steamer was something more encouraging for drawers than earlier in the week, and the 60 days' rate on London advanced to $4 85 to the £ Sterling.

The sales of Gold were at 111¾@111⅞@112 ₱ cent. The price was made stiffer by the good demand for Exchange, and 112 ₱ cent. was the closing quotation.

On the Share speculation there was a *Bullish* spirit displayed in the early dealings on the Exchange, especially on Lake Shore and Western Telegraph, and there was an advance also on Erie Stock, and a strong demand for New-York Central, Rock Island, and North-west. Later in the day the price of Lake Shore fell off, and on other Stocks the feeling was weaker than in the morning. At 3 o'clock P. M., on the close of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

Closing Quotations—MARCH 14.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120¼	120¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119½	119½
American Gold	112	112
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84½	$4 85
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅞	104⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	105½	105½
Pacific Mail	42⅝	43
St. Paul Common	43⅛	43⅛
Western Union	75¾	76⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛	[illegible]
Lake Shore	78⅛	78¾
Toledo and Wabash	47⅛	46⅝
Harlem	131	130¼
North-west	54⅛	54⅛
North-west Preferred	72⅝	72¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	30⅝	30⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	110	109¾
Central New-Jersey	105⅞	106
Panama	116⅛	116
St. Paul Preferred	64¾	64¾
Erie	43¾	44¾
Atlantic and Pacific	17¾	17¾

The Customs receipts at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were $716,000; to-day, $382,000; making for the week, $2,671,400. The Gold Interest of the week, paid out, $504,700.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81... 119¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65.. 118⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.. 119⅝	5-20 reg., '67... 118½
5-20 reg., '62... 116½	5-20 coup., '67... 119⅛
5-20 coup., '62... 117	5-20 reg., '68... 118½
Called Bonds, '62... 113	5-20 coup., '68... 119
5-20 reg., '64... 119	10-40 reg... 113⅝
5-20 coup., '64... 119⅛	10-40 coup... 113⅝
5-20 reg., '65... 119	5s coup., '81... 114½
5-20 coup., '65... 120	6s Currency... 116¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65... 118¼	

The following bids were made to-day for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83... 95½	D., L. & W. 7s,Conv. 103½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87... 95	Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.. 95¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76... 102	Tol. & Wab. 2d... 89
N. Y. Cen. 1st, Reg.. 106⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88... 93
N. Y. Cen. 1st. Coup. 106½	Gt. West. 2d, '93... 83½
Erie 1st Ext... 102½	Quincy & T. 1st, '90. 88½
Erie 3d 7s, '83... 97½	Gal. & Chic. Ext... 102
Erie 4th 7s, '80... 98⅞	Gal. & Chic. 2d... 98½
Long Dock Docks... 98¾	C., R. I. & Pac... 105
Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st,'77. 88	Morris & Essex 1st.. 106¼
Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.,'85. 104½	Morris & Essex 2d.. 98½
Har.Con.M.& S.F.6s. 100	N. J. Cen. 1st, new.. 106
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bs... 99½	N. J. Central 2d... 100
Mich.C.Cons.7s,1902. 98	N. J. Cen. Conv... 101⅞
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82. 109	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C.1st. 105½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d. 100	Pitts.,Ft.W. & C. 2d. 100
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c. 105	Clev. & P. Cons. S.F. 98
Cleve.& Tol. Sink. F. 102½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d... 100
Clev.,P.& A. old Bds. 97	Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 88½
Buff. & Erie new Bds 96½	Chic. & Alton 1st... 106
L. Shore Div. Bds... 96½	Ohio & M. Cons. S. F. 93
L. S. Con. C. Bds... 96½	Ohio & Miss. 2d... 80½
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. 98	Dub. & S. C., 2d Div. 89
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.. 94½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 95½
Western Pac. Bds... 87⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 82½
Union Pac. 1st Bds.. 84½	Mil.& S.P.1st,8s,P.D. 106½
U. P. Land Grant 7s. 82¾	M.&S.P.1st,7 3-10,P.D. 95½
U. P. Income 10s... 79⅞	M. & St.P.1st,La.C.D. 90⅞
Belle. & S. Ill. 1st.8s. 94	M.&S.P.1st.I.&M.D. 80
Alton & T. H. 1st... 99⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st... 92½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.. 85	Joliet & Chic. 1st... 100
Chic. & N. W. S. F.. 102	Col., Chic. & I. 1st.. 90½
Chic. & N.W. Int.Bs. 98	Col., C. & Ind. 2d... 65
C. & N. W. Con. Bs. 91	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 80
C.& N.W.C. Gold Bs. [illegible]	Tol., P. & W. 2d... 58
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F. 103	N. Y. & N. H. 6s... 101
North Mo. 1st... 86⅝	Bos., H. & E. 1st... 29½
Han. & St. J. L. Gts. 90	Cedar F. & M. 1st... 75
Del., L. & W. 1st... 103	B.C.R.& M.1st 7s, G. 60
Del., L. & W. 2d... 102	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101½
City 6s, new	103¼	103⅜
Camden and Amboy	123¼	123½
Pennsylvania Central	103⅛	103¾
Reading	114¾	115
Lehigh Valley	61¼	61½
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	20¼	20½
Northern Central	38¼	38½
Lehigh Navigation	89¾	90
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¼	96½

The decease a few days since of Mr. Danford N. Barney, of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., removes from active life one of the earliest and most enterprising, as well as successful, of our pioneers in the American Express business. The growth of this trade from its earliest beginnings, thirty years ago, while it was the fortune of such men as Henry Wells, D. N. Barney, Seth Adams, and others of their hardy and "go ahead" class, has been immense, as well in its pecuniary responsibilities and profits as in its vast extent all over this continent. Mr. Barney was a prominent and respected type of the American Expressman, after being trained to Mercantile and Banking pursuits. He died at the age of sixty-six years, after a prolonged season of weak health, against the trials of which he bravely stood up to almost the last day of his life. He began business early in life in Jefferson County, N. Y., was Collector of Customs at Sackett's Harbor, afterward engaged at Cleveland, Ohio, in lake commerce and steamboat building; his interest was subsequently transferred to Buffalo, and when the Express business began to assume importance, he returned to this City to take charge of the house of Wells, Fargo & Co. He was also President of the United States Express Company from its organization, and of late years took a lively interest in the Elevated Railroad experiment, in the ultimate triumph of which, as "rapid transit," he was a strong believer. Mr. Barney had accumulated a large fortune as the fruits of his public spirit and enterprise.

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $7,363,883. The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Baltimore, for Liverpool—27 cases Forks, 1,979 bxs. Bacon, 424 bbls. Pork, 85 bxs. Clocks, 92 bxs. Sewing-machines, 250 pks. Agricultural Implements, 14 pks. Feets, 1,058 bxs. Cheese, 713 bales Cot-ton, 800 bbls. Flour, 94 pks. Bacon, 50 tcs. Lard, 70 pks. Game, 1 case Pistols.

By the steamer Baltic, for Liverpool—1,300 bags Oil-cake, 2,042 bxs. Bacon, 65 tcs. Lard, 148 kegs Tongues, 3,771 bxs. Cheese, 4 pks. Agricultural Implements, 275 bags Clover-seed, 50 bbls. Hams, 14,865 bushels Corn, 7,491 bushels Wheat, 16 tcs. Pork, 17 bbls. Pork, 2,241 bales Cotton, 1 case Pistols, 6 cases Linens.

By the ship Atlantic King, for Liverpool—8,458 bushels Corn, 215 hhds. Tallow, 1,200 Staves, 400 bales Cotton, 776 bxs. Bacon, 1,558 tcs. Lard, 400 firkins Lard.

By the steamer Trinacria, for Glasgow—200 hhds. Tallow, 2,400 Staves, 85 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 20 cases Machinery, 1,687 bxs. Bacon, 369 tcs. Beef, 2,700 bbls. Flour, 30 bxs. Dyewood, 100 bbls. Apples, 81 bales Hog's Hair, 44 bxs. Clocks, 10 bbls. Potatoes, 10 hhds. Bacon, 25 bbls. Pork, 15,500 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 250 bags Clover Seed, 13 tcs. Tongues, 53 tcs. Lard.

By the brig Barbarossa, for Barrow—25,544 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Stefanino, for Leith—31,539 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Main, for Bremen—16 cases Cigars, 100 cases Borax, 94 bbls. Potatoes, 15 cases Oil Peppermint, 2,110 bushels Corn, 165 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 2,660 bags Rye, 60 bales Leather, 197 bxs. Bacon, 357 cases Tobacco, 1 case Revolvers, 26 bales Skins, 50 bbls. Beef, 2 bxs. Musk, 72 bales Tobacco, 691 bales Cotton, 67 pkgs. Machinery, 8 bbls. Flour, 48 tcs. Casings.

By the brig Emelia, for Genoa—5,575 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Venus, for Cronstadt—260 logs Furniture Wood, 75 tons Logwood, 1,000 cases Extract Logwood, 75 cks. Quercitron Bark, 1,540 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Anna, for Elsinore—2,578 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Alwine, for Norkopping—1,948 bxs. Bacon.

By the brig Hail Columbia, for Cadiz—49 pks. Wine, 100 bxs. Extract Logwood, 87,600 Staves, 1 Gatling Gun, 8 bxs. Cartridges.

By the brig McMariner, for St. Jago—340 tons Coal.

By the bark San Sebastian, for Santander—1,020 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 350 cases Refined Petroleum, 10 pks. Lamps, 3,600 Staves, 17 pks. Bees-wax.

By the schr. C. A. Coulomb, for Aspinwall—513 tons Coal, 274 pieces Lumber.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 14—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92¼. Erie Railway Shares, 40¾.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 40¼@40½.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, to-day, is £204,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is a shade firmer; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8 13-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 7 15-16d.; do., do., shipped March and April, at 7 15-16d.; do., do., deliverable May and June, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 43s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 14.—Hops, £4 5s.@£4 10s. ₱ cwt., for American.

HAVANA, March 13.—Sugar, No. 12 Dutch Standard, 16@16½ reals ₱ arroba. Freights—Loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ box of Sugar, $1 25; ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $5@$5 25; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $3 50@$3 75; loading at ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $5 75@$6; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $3 75@$4. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 91@92 premium; short sight, currency, 94@95 premium; 60 days, gold, 110@112 premium; short sight, gold, 115@117 premium; on London, 138@140 premium; on Paris, 111@112 premium.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between WILLIAM M. LLOYD and CHARLES H. HAMILTON, under the name of LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM M. LLOYD only will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM M. LLOYD,
CHARLES H. HAMILTON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1874.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,
No. 254 East 25th st., near 3d av.
Cord and kindling wood; oak, hickory, and pine wood, in large or small quantities, of the very best quality. Orders by mail delivered with dispatch, free of charge.
WM. L. WILLIAMS.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

VERNAM & HOY
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 34 NEW ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,292,500 SEVEN PER Cent. Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,292,500 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872, and chapter 322, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894, ($1,292,500.)
Said stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
For full information see advertisement in the *City Record.* ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.
A LIMITED AMOUNT
For sale by
L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK,
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.
Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible. HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.
The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company for choice of Directors and any other lawful business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange place, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWENTY-FIVE SHARES of the Stock of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in the name of Alfred Bill. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.
EDWARD BILL, Administrator,
No. 47 Water st., New-York.

RAILROAD BONDS—TEN PER CENT., $6,000 per mile; first mortgage on running road and coal. Also, a few County and School Bonds, for sale by
SMITH & HANNAMAN, Indianapolis.
Reference, New-York National Exchange Bank.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

FOR SALE.
Jay Cooke & Co., claim against them of about $1,200. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

SUMS OF $10,000 TO $20,000 TO LOAN without bonus on improved and unimproved property centrally located. Counsel fees and commissions the only charges. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1874.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was was resolved that a Dividend of FOUR per Cent. on the capital stock of this company be paid on the 15th day of April next at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and that a Dividend of FOUR per Cent. on the outstanding Consolidation certificates of this company be paid on the same day at the same place.
The transfer-books for both capital stock and Consolidation certificates will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 20th of April next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.
Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.
Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES, 8TH AV., FROM 33d to 34th sts., and No. 282 9th av., the oldest and most extensive establishments of the line in the business. Storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description in separate closed compartments. Night patrol receives goods at all hours.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

DRY GOODS.

Silk Department.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, March 16, a fresh importation of BONNET
"CYCLOPE"
Black Silks.
from $2 50 per yard upward.

The latest tints in
DRESS AND TRIMMING SILKS,
from 90c. to the richest qualities.
Cloth Shades in
Dress Silks.
Great bargains, at $1 50 and $1 75 per yard, worth $2 and $2 50.

On
Centre Counter of Rotunda
they will offer a replenished stock of Grisaille, Steel, and BLACK AND WHITE SILKS at the exceedingly low price of $1 per yard.
Also, a complete assortment of
LYONS and PIM'S
Irish Poplins,
in the NEW SPRING COLORINGS. Prices very low.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
in POPULAR GOODS, as well as the latest Novelties from Paris.

Several hundred pieces
CANVAS ECRU BATISTE AND GRENADINES
will be offered at 40c. per yard; last year's price 65c.
STRIPED BATISTE,
natural color, very strong, for SUITING or POLONAISE, at 30c. per yard, value 50c.

25 cases SATIN-FINISHED PRINTED PERCALES at 15c. per yard; excessively cheap, worth 25c.
25 cases
Standard Prints,
full MADDER COLORS, at 9c. per yard.
Also, the balance of the lot opened last week at 7c. per yard; extraordinary bargain.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering a large assortment of NOVELTIES in
Camels' Hair Shawls,
Rich Silk Poplin and Mohair
DRESSES.
Embroidered Pique, Linen, and Lawn do.
ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, choice styles.

LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR of every description.
CASHMERE, TRICOT, and SILK
Sacques, Jackets, and Polonaise,
very handsome.

HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS,
COLLARS, SETS, &c.
Brussels Point Laces and Lace Goods.
LLAMA JACKETS, SHAWLS, &c.,
with an immense stock of
Trimming Laces
of every description.

Boys' Ready-Made Suits.
CHILDREN'S SUITS, at $1 50 each.
CHILDREN'S BRAIDED LINEN SUITS, at $1 50 each, upward.

They will offer a large invoice of SILK SACQUES, JACKETS, and POLONAISE, PARIS-MADE HEAVY CORDED SILK, *at just one-half last year's prices.*

Customers will find this an excellent opportunity for making purchases.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Ribbon Department.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer MONDAY, March 16,
150
Black Silk Sashes,
with RICHLY EMBROIDERED ENDS, at $3 each—scarcely half their value.
BROCHE PLAID
SASH RIBBONS
at $1.

Pink, Blue, Cerese, and Ponceau SASH RIBBONS, in WIDE, HANDSOME QUALITIES, 75c. and 90c. per yard.

A JOB of various widths and colors, extra quality,
Trimming Ribbons
will be marked to clear at 5c., 10c., and 15c. per yard—*only one-third their actual value.*

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Extraordinary Bargains
IN
CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING
Rich Axminster,
Aubusson,
Indian,
Persian
and Berlin
CARPETS,
In one piece, various sizes and superb colorings, at about *one-half the price of last year.*
They have also largely replenished their popular stock of ENGLISH VELVETS at $2 50 per yard.
Very best quality English Tapestry Brussels at $1 25 per yard.

A large assortment of the newest and most elegant styles produced of
FRENCH MOQUETTES,
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
American Moquettes.
ELEGANT DESIGNS, RICH COLORINGS, and the very best quality, at extremely low prices.
Extra Heavy ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS, 3-Ply and Ingrain Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, &c.

Housekeeping and Upholstery Goods.
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, Napkins, Towelings, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c.,
At prices from twenty-five to fifty per cent. less than those of last year.
Also, every description and variety of elegant goods used for WINDOW CURTAINS and FURNITURE COVERINGS.
Elegant FRENCH and SWISS
EMBROIDERED CURTAINS
And NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS
at reduced prices.

A visit of inspection will satisfy the public of the extraordinary inducements offered to purchasers.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN
CAMEL'S HAIR & OTHER SHAWLS.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE GREAT REDUCTIONS WE HAVE MADE IN THE PRICES OF SHAWLS, AS SHOWN BY THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS:

Real India Camel's Hair, (filled centres,)	from	$125 00
India Shawls, (open centres,)	from	35 00
French Camel's Hair, (new designs,)	from	35 00
Broche Shawls, (long,)	from	16 00
Black Embroidered Shawls,	from	10 00
Reversible Ottoman,	from	3 50
Summer Shawls,	from	2 50
French Tissue Striped,	from	2 50
Shetland Shawls,	from	2 00
Berlin Shawls, (open worked,)	from	1 75

AND OTHER QUALITIES AND STYLES EQUALLY CHEAP, GOOD, AND SERVICEABLE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST. GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
GRAND SPRING OPENING
OF
FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS
AND
MILLINERY GOODS,
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874.

Our selections have been made with great care from the leading Parisian houses, and are offered, confidently believing that for style and elegance they cannot be excelled.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

The "Cachemire Sublime" Black SILK, warranted to wear, $2 per yard; brilliant satin finish for Spring wear. Other makes at very low prices.
Fancy and Colored SILKS, our new goods, 90c. and $1. New colors and designs in great variety.
Plain Colored SILKS, 25-inch, $2 per yard; fresh goods and new shades cheaper than any goods ever offered by us.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will offer, on MONDAY, March 16, in their
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
The largest and best assortment in the City of Ladies' and Childrens'
PIQUE SUITS, DRESSES, GABRIELS,
CLOAKS, WALKING COATS, &c., &c.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
WEDDING OUTFITS, AND
INFANTS' WARDROBES, &c.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders for DRESS-MAKING, which will be executed in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will offer, on MONDAY, March 16, novelties in
REAL LACE GOODS,
Comprising
Valenciennes Ruffles, Bows, Ties, Scarfs, Capes, and Fichus; Guipure Lace Scarfs and Nets; Thread Lace Barbes, in new designs; Black Thread, Guipure, and Valenciennes Laces, Point, Point Applique, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs; Black Thread and Guipure Capes, Silk Illusion Veilings, &c.
Also, a splendid stock of Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings, Insertions, and Bands; Ruffiings, Neck Ruchings, Crochet Tidies, Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sleeves; Ladies' and Gents' Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Plain and Colored Borders; Silk Mufflers, Ties, Scarfs, &c., in all the latest novelties.
A fresh stock of the celebrated original
JOUVIN KID GLOVE,
in all the new Spring and Summer shades.

LLAMA LACE SACQUES!
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS!
LLAMA LACE SACQUES!
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS!

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
will open on MONDAY, March 16, the most complete stock of
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES
ever offered for sale in this City.

We will also open our Spring Importation of Striped and Plain-centre
OTTOMAN SHAWLS,
in new and elegant designs.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
will offer on MONDAY, March 16, a large stock of
IMPORTED WHITE GOODS,
comprising
Embroidered, Figured, and Corded Piques, French Organdis and Nainsook Muslins, Dotted and Figured Swiss, Plain and Striped Nainsook, Victoria Lawns, Soft-finish Cambric, India Twill Jaconet.
Also, a fine assortment of Swiss Muslin, Nottingham, and Real Lace CURTAINS and CURTAIN NETS, &c., &c., at very low prices.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
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FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, TRES RECOMmandée, désirerait se placer dans une famille Américaine, qui s'en voyagerait en Europe pour accompagner des jeunes demoiselles. S'adresser à Mme. Goiard & Co., No. 525 6th av.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A STEAM floating derrick of a capacity for lifting ten tons. Sealed proposals for the above work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, March 17, 1874. For full information see the City Record; copies for sale Room No. 2 City Hall.

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Saves the skirt, loops it beautifully, makes a SHORT straight walking skirt of a "train" in a SECOND. You can raise the "train" clear from the walk and let it fall again while taking one step, or you can raise the skirt and keep it raised any desired length of time. You can change it from one dress to another in less than TWO MINUTES. It will save more than twenty times its cost in a single season. It is the ONLY SKIRT ELEVATOR that will allow the skirt to fall WITHOUT using your hands to pull down. See that you get "SMITH'S" Instant ELEVATOR, or you will be SORRY. Each elevator is stamped. Price 75 cents each. Mailed on receipt of price and TWO stamps. For sale everywhere. Agents wanted.
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E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, corner 19th st., will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Round Hats, Chips and Straws, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 18 and 19.

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MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, *during this month, by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A GENTLEMAN, (MEMBER OF THE PROTestant Church,) who has had a long experience in conducting volunteer and quartet choirs, is open for a similar position, or would accept the baritone or bass part in a first-class quartet choir; is perfectly familiar with the Episcopal service; references first class, musically and otherwise. Address AMATEUR, Box No. 5,577 Post Office.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

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FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED varnish business of forty years' standing and in successful operation, will be sold on reasonable terms, as the subscriber wishes to retire from business. For further particulars inquire corner of Mulberry and Camp sts., Newark, N. J., from 9 to 11 A. M.
S. P. SMITH.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—TO RENT, THE popular mill known as the Manhattan Feed Mill Nos. 508 to 516 West 26th st. Machinery and all appurtenances in perfect order. The Mill has done a large and profitable business for the past eight years. The proprietors wish to retire from business; rent low. Apply on the premises on Monday.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A SASH and BLIND FACTORY in good order, on railroad at COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (five hours west of Albany,) for sale very low, or a share in it. A responsible buyer with means can have long time and loans to enlarge business. Address H. B. WALKER, Cooperstown, N.Y.

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TO LIQUOR-DEALERS.—A MAN WHO HAS for a long time been employed in New-England as traveling agent for the sale of liquors wants a situation in some New-York liquor house as traveling agent in New-England. Address J. L. S. LADD, No. 22 Central Wharf, Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Pupils can commence at any time
Send for circular.

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RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lucia" was the opera at the Academy of Music yesterday. The audience was exceedingly large and very enthusiastic. M. Capoul, as usual, was *Edgardo*, M. Maurel *Enrico*, and Mme. Nilsson *Lucia*. To-morrow "Gli Ugonotti" will be sung, with Mme. Nilsson and M. Maurel, this distinguished artist, it should be remembered, then making his last appearance in the United States. Wednesday "Il Trovatore" is to be sung, and on Friday "La Traviata" will be represented.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

In consequence of the unvarying success of "La Fille de Mme. Angot" at the Lyceum Theatre, that delightful opera bouffe will be given there until Friday, when "Le Petit Faust" is to be performed. The sojourn of Mlle. Aimée and her associates, under the ever-fortunate administration of Mr. Chizzola, will, in all probability, be prolonged a whole fortnight beyond the term first specified.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

The fifth Philharmonic concert of the present season was given at the Academy of Music last evening, when the programme rehearsed on the afternoon of the previous day was recited with due formality. The entertainment was interesting enough as an ordinary concert, but it certainly lacked the distinctive features one has a right to expect in a performance gotten up by the most prominent musical organization in the country. The solos yesterday, viewed in this light, were especially unsatisfactory, for Miss Antonia Henne, although endowed with a fine voice, is deficient in the *maestria* of delivery exacted by such compositions as "Che Farò." Miss Henne lacks, too, the sentiment required to make works like "O frage nicht" and "Nach hall," by Rubinstein, as expressive as they are intended to be. The pianist of the occasion was Mr. Emile Guyon, who plays correctly, but whose touch failed to bring, even from a splendid Steinway, the tone many mediocre artists would have succeeded in eliciting from it. Mr. Guyon, besides, has little or no fancy, and something more than a colorless reading of the romance and rondo from Chopin's E minor concerto is requisite to bestow upon poetical writing of this kind its charm and eloquence. The achievements of the orchestra pleased us most. Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony was first recited with spirit and precision. Raff's fifth symphony—"Lenore" first and so often done by Mr. Thomas' band—proved very effective, the andante deriving particular beauty from the volume of sound Mr. Bergmann always draws from his forces, while the march and the finale were rather inferior to the movements as interpreted by Mr. Thomas' orchestra, whose performances for crispness and *nuances* are simply unapproachable.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Gilbert's new comedy, "Charity," still holds its place at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The difficulties of its plot are no bar to its general success, and the author's obvious skill as a playwright tides the new play over all minor embarrassments. That these embarrassments exist is obvious, but they are, at all events, made subservient to the general purpose and teaching of Mr. Gilbert's latest dramatic production. It has been urged that the author displayed an especially cynical turn of mind in the writing of "Charity," but if he did, he had at least good warrant for his action, and it seems quite proper that his cynicism should be directed against some of the most prominent forms of hypocrisy which exist in daily life. These he lashes unsparingly, but he has a kindly feeling toward other aspects of humanity. The difficulties of moral recovery he recognizes promptly, and his lenient judgment of the erring will at least command wide sympathy. The cast of the play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre is a very superior one, and would carry an indifferent comedy through most of its difficulties. Miss Ada Dyas, in the leading rôle, gains fresh honors, and Miss Sara Jewett improves on a repute which increases with each new part which she essays. Miss Fanny Davenport's acting is, in a sense, the feature of the performance, the particular condition of merit deriving all its force from the fact that it is exceptionally excellent. Mr. Charles Fisher and Mr. James Lewis renew their honors, and Mr. Daly extends his by the satisfactory manner in which "Charity" is presented. Alexandre Dumas' Parisian novelty, "Mons. Alphonse," stands on the bills for early representation.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The representation of "Led Astray" at the Union Square Theatre has passed what would be deemed its centennial performance if days did duty for years. The auspicious event occurred on Friday, and the miniature "centennial" was duly celebrated, 365 degrees removed. The celebration took the form of floral reminders, and was much represented by perpetuities in satin. These souvenirs were distributed among the ladies, who received each miniature bouquets and satin programmes of the play. There is no announcement of a substitute for "Led Astray" at the Union Square Theatre.

THE CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

It will be seen from the following correspondence between Mr. Augustin Daly and Mme. Pauline Lucca that the prima donna has consented to participate in the great charity performance at the Academy of Music on Thursday next:

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, March 12, 1874.

Mme. Pauline Lucca:

DEAR MADAM: An entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music next Thursday, to aid the charities which are now doing so much good for the poor of the City. The conduct of the arrangements is intrusted to Mr. Lester Wallack and myself, and we believe that if we have your help to make the occasion attractive for its musical as well as its dramatic features, the result will be as gratifying to the public as it will be beneficial to the fund to be raised.

We feel certain that beyond the mention of the charitable cause in which we ask your assistance, no other appeal is needed to enlist your sympathy.

With great respect, your obedient servant.

AUGUSTIN DALY.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, March 13, 1874.

Augustine Daly, Esq:

DEAR SIR: You do me but justice in your kind letter of yesterday, in saying that I require nothing more than a mention of the charitable design you have in contemplation to insure any assistance in my power to further its success. I most heartily accept your invitation to take part in such a noble object.

Thanks to the noble efforts of many of my own profession, together with the magnificent assistance rendered by the press and private contributions, the great distress of the poor of New-York has been somewhat alleviated.

But I have no doubt much more is required, and again I assure you, it is with the greatest pleasure that I find myself enabled to add my mite. Under the able supervision of such representative men as yourself and Mr. Wallack, success in such undertaking is already insured. Believe me,

Dear Sir, yours with great respect

PAULINE LUCCA.

Baroness of Wallhoffen.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Wallack's still adheres to the standard comedies. On Monday night, the twenty-first week of the series commences with so appropriate a comedy standing on the bill as Sheridan's "Rivals," both Mr. John Gilbert and Mr. John Brougham appearing in the cast, respectively as *Sir Anthony Absolute* and *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*. The rôle of *Bob Acres*, which in recent times Mr. Buckstone has made famous, has a promising representative in Mr. Harry Beckett.... During the coming week Booth's will leave tragedy for a departure in the direction of comedy of the sensational Irish type. "The Colleen Bawn" is the play, and Mr. Boucicault represents the hero, *Myles-na-Coppaleen*....The Martinetti family are the attraction at the Grand Opera-house just now. The Martens family and Wilson brothers also present their claims, and between them furnish a varied and agreeable entertainment....Frank Mayo and *Davy Crockett*, the character which he represents, are at present identified with Niblo's, and Miss Rose Rand gives efficient aid in the representation of a very good drama founded on the incidents of a backwoodsman's life....Wood's Museum is devoted to amusing trifles and sensational dramas. Mr. Robert Johnston will appear on the 23d inst. in a piece which bears the appellation of "Rum, or the Crusade of Temperance."....The Olympic is still occupied by vaudeville and abundant variety entertainments....Dan Bryant claims all the honors, and [illegible] as well, which can [illegible]

of great variety and of abundant excellence, and the Colosseum holds on to "Paris in 1848 by Moonlight," until the time comes to replace that excellent illusion by a view of "London in 1874 by Night."

DOMESTIC DOINGS.

The Vokes Family were at the Howard Athenæum in Boston....Mme. Di Murska sang last week in Cleveland and in Buffalo....Mr. J. K. Emmet was at De Bar's, in St. Louis....The Lydia Thompson Troupe was at the St. Louis Olympic....Mrs. Oates and her company were in Cleveland....Mr. Grau's English Opera Troupe was last week at the Boston Theatre....Mme. Urso's third "concert classique" had just been given in Boston....Miss Maggie Mitchell was at Robinson's Opera-house, in Cincinnati....The Lingards were at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati....Mr. Booth was at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....Miss Lotta was at Macauley's, in Louisville....Mr. Sothern and Mr. E. L. Davenport entertained Hartford play-goers last week.... Miss Cushman was at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia....Mr. Wybert Reeve was acting at the Museum in Philadelphia....A grand concert was given at the Peabody Institute, in Baltimore, on yesterday week, whereat Mr. John N. Pattison played the Henselt concerto as he alone can play it.

FOREIGN NOTES.

"A Property-holder" writes to the London *Daily Telegraph*, in relation to the condition of her Majesty's Theatre, as follows: "In 1867 her Majesty's Theatre was destroyed by fire. There was a considerable sum available from insurance to meet the contingency. Though rebuilt in 1868 (six years ago) it has never been opened or furnished. The proprietors are the landlord and the owners of property-boxes and stalls who have paid for their interests probably as much as the landlord has for his; but owing to the theatre not having been furnished, and to the landlord demanding a rental beyond its value, and stipulating on other terms almost impossible for any tenant to comply with, the theatre remains closed. The loss sustained for the last six years by the owners of property-boxes and stalls amounts to something like £50,000. An operatic manager of long-tried experience had, within the last few weeks, agreed to take a lease of the theatre, to furnish it, supply scenery, &c.; the property boxholders had agreed to relinquish a considerable portion of their interests to assist him. At the last moment, however, the landlord insisted on a rental of £1,000 a year beyond the valuation of his own architect, and beyond what was understood to be agreed on. This new demand the would-be tenant could not comply with. The theatre, therefore, still remains closed, with little or no prospect of its opening, and we property-holders are virtually being starved out. A great injury is thus being inflicted upon us, on art, artists, and hundreds of poor dependants on the theatre. Many may feel that the closing of so valuable a property bearing the name of 'Her Majesty's Theatre' for so many years is almost a national disgrace."....Miss Blanche Davenport, a younger daughter of Mr. E. L. Davenport, is likely to be heard of upon the operatic stage with as much enthusiasm as her sister Miss Fanny has secured for herself upon the dramatic boards. Miss Blanche has just made her début at the Teatro Municipale, Alexandria, in the rôle of *Traviata*, and was so signally triumphant as to secure from the impressario a two months' engagement on the spot. Her voice is said to be almost phenomenal in its sympathetic cadences, and she is considered unusually excellent as an actress. She has adopted the name of Bianca Lablach....The leading comedian at the Bijou Theatre, Paignton, near Plymouth, England, Mr. Harry Clifford, was killed Feb. 24. He was leaning over the banisters at the head of a flight of stairs, when he fell forward, and, alighting on his head, broke his neck. This is the second time within this season that performances at this theatre have had to be stopped on account of the tragic end of one of the chief actors....In the opinion of the Judge of the Leeds (England) County Court, the manager of a theatre engaging an actress, and finding her not exactly equal to his conception of the part on the first night of her performance, is not entitled to dismiss her forthwith, but should at any rate give her a second trial. The point was raised in the case of Clara Bateman vs. Coleman....A play called "The White Pilgrim" had been produced at the Court Theatre, in London. A morning paper says of it: This "romantic play" well deserves its designation, for it takes the spectator far back into the days when gentlemen went about in chain mail and steel caps for their ordinary costume, made warmer with wolf and fox skins for mantles, swore terrible oaths upon their falchions, spent the mornings in drinking, the afternoons in the chase, and dwelt in draughty castles, all turret and battlement, but, of course, with a hall for feasting, at whose hospitable board "stranger knights" were in the habit of "craving" refreshment. We have all this and plenty more in the "White Pilgrim," for there is the pale pilgrim herself—the spirit of Death—who appears in various characters in each of the three acts, in the most ghostly guise. Those three acts are represented by the same scene, from the brush of Mr. Walter Hann, representing the exterior of *Harold's* Castle in Norway, and here *Harold*, after a love scene with *Thordisa*, a Christian maiden, parts from her with higher and nobler ideas. He is tempted to drink and feasting by his evil counselor *Sigurd*, and resisting him, is dared to swear the same old oath that was made by an ancestor, that he would slay the first Norman within a month who claimed hospitality at his gates. The oath is hardly uttered before *Sir Hugo* and the *Lady Isabelle* claim shelter, and the curtain falls on *Harold's* horror for the oath he has pronounced. This gives the key-note of the complications which follow, and which end by *Harold*, to *Sigurd's* great disgust, breaking his sword and refusing to slay the Norman, and dying himself, apparently of remorse—not generally a very fatal complaint—while *Thordisa* expires upon his body, of a broken heart. The get-up of the characters is admirable, and Mr. Rignold, as *Harold*, looked the very personification of a Norseman. His delivery of the really fine poetical language of the play was extremely powerful; and in some of the situations he rose far beyond the ordinary run. Mr. Hermann Vezin, too, had a very powerful part as *Sigurd*, the deformed, cynical guardian and mentor of the *Young Harold*. * * * The unsatisfactory part of the drama is decidedly the ghost, which did not impress anybody in a very favorable manner; while the long speeches with which it was weighted not only made the piece drag heavily, but produced undoubted marks of dissatisfaction. "The White Pilgrim" is in language powerful and full of poetry; the mounting is extremely gratifying to the eye; but whether it will attract the public for any length of time, time alone will prove....The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Friends, enemies, and impartial observers of the Wagnerian movement in connection with the musical drama ought all to be very glad to hear that 'Lohengrin' is to be produced next month at the Italian Opera, New-York, with such a cast as the composer has never yet had for any of his works. Mlle. Nilsson takes the part of *Elsa*, Miss Cary (a young vocalist who has been singing with great success in the United States) that of *Ortrud*, while Signor Campanini—as in the celebrated representations of 'Lohengrin' at Milan—appears as the hero of the work. As Mlle. Nilsson and Signor Campanini are both engaged at her Majesty's Opera, it may be hoped that 'Lohengrin' will be heard this season at Drury-lane with the two principal parts filled as they are about to be filled at New-York. Thus, from a Wagnerian point of view, the success of the opera may be looked upon as insured, while from an anti-Wagnerian point of view the best will have been done for it; and if it does not succeed, there will, at least, be no further pretext for lectures and dissertations on Wagner's genius. It was, indeed, time that Wagner should speak for himself, if only to silence his own panegyrists. Clever books have been written on Wagner's music by authors who could just as well write clever books on other subjects; but it is tiresome to hear perpetual praises of the unknown, and one cannot help fancying at last that there may be some mystification in the matter. The last point of absurdity as regards criticism of Wagner's music was reached, not long since, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, when, after a lecture from Herr Praeger on the poet, composer, and critic, whom Mr. Franz Hueffer has called 'the greatest creative genius of modern times,' a general discussion as to the merits of Wagner's works was entered upon by a number of gentlemen, who, as if to show that they were without prejudice, admitted that they had never heard one of them. Such discussions can, of course, be carried on indefinitely; but they get tedious in the end, and the time has now arrived when, before any further arguments are adduced for or against Wagner's operas, one of the operas should be brought into court. If Herr Wagner does not enter an appearance this Spring, he ought to be condemned *in contumaciam*."....Mr. Sims Reeves, says the London *Echo*, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of suppressed gout, and his admirers will be glad to learn that his voice has not been affected by his illness, which has subjected him to heavy pecuniary losses—a fact which exacting audiences seem to forget when the tenor is unable to appear....Mr. Henry Neville has secured from the authors, MM. Dennery and Gormon, the English right of producing their drama, "Les Deux Orphelines," now performing at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris. An English version of this drama will be the next production at the Olympic Theatre....The total cost of the New French Opera, estimated at 32,600,000 francs, will amount in reality to 33,346,000 francs, or, in round numbers, 33,500,000 francs, without including the price of the ground, which, at 715 francs the mètre, came to 10,500,000 francs; also, without counting the new scenery and properties, for which a credit of 2,500,000 francs is asked, so that the total expenditure will reach 46,500,000 francs....The Folies-Dramatiques has performed the "Fille de Mme. Angot" for the 365th time, being the first occasion in theatrical annals that a piece has been played for a whole year without a single intermission. The management made, for 345 performances (from the 21st of February, 1873, to the 31st of January, 1874,) a clear profit of 759,000 francs. The poor, who have a right to ten per cent. on the gross receipts, gained 145,443 francs. The publisher of the music sold 15,000 copies, clearing 200,000 francs, and the publisher of the libretto has benefited to the extent of 33,000. The composer Lecocq and the authors have touched 62,000 francs....M. Lamoureux, who did not hesitate to risk a large sum to get Handel's great oratorio, "The Messiah," performed in France, proposes to have the "Passion" of Sebastian Bach, one of the finest musical compositions ever written, studied immediately.

FINE ARTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE PALETTE CLUB.

The annual exhibition of the Palette Club opened on Tuesday at the new club rooms on Twenty-third street. The gallery is well filled, and the collection is, in every respect, an interesting one, but it does not call for a lengthened notice here, inasmuch as a very large number of the paintings on view have already been criticised in these columns.

Occupying the centre of the room is Mr. Geo. Hess' "Design for a Memorial to General Thomas." The General is on horseback, his right hand resting on his thigh and grasping a field-glass, his head raised, and his eye resting on some object in the far distance. Around the pedestal are designs in bas relief of some of the events of the war, and at the base are figures of Justice, Victory, Slavery, &c. The design, as a whole is striking, though not evincing any special originality of conception. The pose of the General's figure is easy and natural, and not wanting in dignity, but we must take exception to the horse, the upper part of the neck of which is by far too thick and clumsy. Mr. Buberl sends a design for a statue of Michael Angelo—graceful in design and nicely handled. Passing to the landscapes, we find a small tropical scene by Mr. Church, exhibiting all his delicacy of touch and richness of color, but with some indistinctness of detail in the middle distance; a woodland scene by T. W. Marshall, showing careful study and truthful color; a charming little bit of forest scenery by Bellows; a pleasant, breezy "Sussex Downs," by J. Thorpe; a large work by Chas. Miller, of the merits of which we have heretofore spoken; an "Autumn Scene," by Wm. Hart, scarcely a fair specimen of his style; "The Deserted House" and "Christmas Morning," by T. L. Smith, which are among his latest and best works, and one or two of the late Mr. Kensett's pictures. Among the portraits are an exceedingly good half-length of Mr. Wm. Kurtz, by Schrader, a strong, truthful, and solid work; also a half-length of Gen. Von Moltke, by the same artist, which is not so good. The *genre* pieces are specially interesting. One of Boughton's best works, "Indifference," a stiff old gentleman, in the costume of the Regency, who is being quizzed by two pretty girls, and who is, or pretends to be, quite unconscious of their presence, will be found here, together with another very charming composition of his, representing a peasant lad about to present a bouquet to his sweetheart. A. L. Vernon, a pupil of Boughton's, has two grand works; Leon Escosura one of the best and most carefully-finished paintings we have yet seen from his pencil, representing the interior of his studio, with a lady posing as a model, while around her are grouped Gerome, Zamacois, Merle, and other well-known artists; Tudoni, a very charming work, exquisitely finished, even to the texture of the skin of the hands, yet not lacking in strength, and most brilliant in color—altogether one of the most notable pictures in the collection; Th. Wust, two water colors, one representing a cavalier who has apparently taken a little too much, and is giving vent to his feelings in a song; the other, a contemplative gentleman seated beneath a tree, with his dog beside him. Both are rich and pure in color, and good in drawing and texture, though the outlines are a little hard. Mr. Wakeman Holberton, Miss Clows, Mr. Wm. Kurtz, and other artists, are also fairly represented.

Paul Marny's fine marine piece, with its liquid water and noble sky, must not be overlooked, nor the careful work of A. Kindler, representing an Alpine guide, tall and stalwart, who has been introduced to an English family with whom he is making his bargain for a trip up the mountains, while miss looks interested, and papa dignified and dogmatic.

The exhibition, which is free, will remain open until the 31st inst. We are glad to see that some of the works on view have already found purchasers.

THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

A very valuable and interesting collection of paintings, 150 in all, chiefly by foreign artists, is now on view at the Somerville Gallery, in Fifth avenue. They are the property of Mr. Charles L. Frost, who has kindly loaned them for exhibition, the proceeds to be devoted in aid of the funds of St. John's Guild. Perhaps the most striking works in the collection are two very large ones by John Faulkner, being views of Scotch river scenery, and "The Gypsy's Horse," by Schreyer, the latter a very remarkable work of art in every respect. Near this hangs a small picture of two white calves, by Miss Clows, of Poughkeepsie, evincing a very careful study of animal life, though not so good a work as Miss Clows can produce. Another cattle piece, by De Cock, is painted with all that breadth of touch, richness of color, and strength of expression which have rendered this artist's name illustrious. Tschaggeny has a capital study of sheep and lambs, as a painter of which he has no superior. Among the figure pieces attention may be especially called to Sohn's "Antiquary," a most expressive work. It represents an old gentleman seated in a peasant's cottage examining a picture, while around him are grouped the peasant's family, anxiously waiting for the old man's opinion as to its value. Some neighbors have arrived in the meantime, and are seeking an introduction to the old gentleman. The figures are admirably grouped, from the strong old peasant leaning on the table to the little laughing girl that is just able to peep over its edge. The color is charming and the expressions life-like. It is altogether one of the best works of its class that we have yet seen. Mr. Amberg, who has always a story to tell, gives us a pretty girl peeping through a key-hole. Chavet is represented by a "Cavalier;" Escosura, a rising man, by a domestic scene; Nehlig, by a gentleman asleep in his arm-chair; Boulanger, whose works are too seldom seen here, by an Arab, a very careful study; Lagye, by "Going to Church in the Olden Time," a very charming work; Salentin, by "The Christening," an expressive composition and very pure in color; Samuel Coleman, by a "Spanish Scene;" Bradford, by a view of "The Rock of Karsosoak, Greenland;" Eastman Johnson, by "The Returned Soldier," and F. W. Church, by a "View on the East River." Besides these there is a large picture by Schaefels, representing the sinking of La Vengeur, a frigate of the French Republic, which was attacked in the English Channel by a superior force, and its crew, disdaining all aid, met the same fate as the ship they had so gallantly defended. The chief merit of the picture is the excellent figure-drawing. The accessories are put in, apparently, with very little care. A striking fancy portrait by Graefle, solidly painted and pure in color, a half-nude figure by Kraus, "The Surprise," and Bouguerau's Italian mother presenting her child at the altar, with specimens by Eugene Lambert, De Vos, Stabmel, Boddington, and other well-known artists will also be found on the walls.

The collection will remain open for two weeks.

SALES OF ARTICLES OF VERTU.

A very interesting collection of bric-a-brac engraved gems, bronzes, mosaics, cameos, jewelry, snuff-boxes, medals, coins, armor, &c., is now on view at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms. The collection comprises 1,157 lots. The engraved gems and seals are particularly fine, many of them having been purchased from the well-known house of Wyon & Co., of London. There are also some good paintings on ivory, and some curious old arms, among which are a match-lock musket, a Wilnifger rifle, (1671,) a Venetian poignard, and several morions of the period of James I. and Elizabeth. Some curious bronze caskets, coffers, crucifixes, chalices, and Pompeian and Trojan antiquities are also worthy of notice.

NOTES.

Ten pictures were purchased by the Shah from the collection of Belgian works of art in London. The "Break of Day in an American Forest," by Alexander Wust, formerly of this City, and several by Roffian, whose works are well known here, were among them. The price paid for Mr. Wust's picture was £310.

The Bank Exchange collection of pictures was recently sold at auction in San Francisco. Jacob's "Samson and Delilah," which has been on exhibition in this City, we believe, was knocked down at $10,250 to J. C. Duncan.

Among the artists who have recently taken up their permanent residence here, after a lengthened term of study abroad, are Miss Church and Mr. W. S. Haseltine.

IN DEATH NOT DIVIDED.

The Milford (Del.) *News* of the 13th says: "Mr. John Dilaha, aged sixty-six years, and his wife Mrs. Stacy Dilaha, aged sixty-seven years, husband and wife, old citizens of this town, were followed by many friends to their last resting-place at Union Cemetery Monday last, and buried in the same grave. The husband had been ill for several months, and faithfully attended by his companion, who had been in her usual health up to Friday last, when she was attacked suddenly with paralysis and died immediately. The husband lingered until the next day when he followed his faithful wife to their long home."

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS AND OTHERS CONNECTED WITH THE GRAIN TRADE—THE QUESTION OF GRADING WHEAT.

An important meeting of members of the New-York Produce Exchange and railway men was held at the Exchange, yesterday morning, to consider additional rules for regulating the grain trade among members of the Exchange, adopted Feb. 17 ult. Mr. L. F. Holman, Chairman of the Committee on Trade, presided, and the following gentlemen were present: Mr. Franklin Edson, President of the Exchange; Mr. L. Hazeltine, Jr., of the firm of Jesse Hoyt & Co.; Mr. George C. Martin, of the firm of David Dows & Co.; Mr. W. S. Preston, of the firm of Isaac H. Reed & Co.: R. H. Laimbeer, of the Grain Warehouse Company; Mr. John H. Starin, of the Hudson River Railroad Towing Association; Mr. R. C. Vilas, General Freight Agent of the Erie Railway; Mr. A. A. Gaddis, of the Erie Company; Mr. J. L. Gossler, New-York Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railway; Mr. O. S. Geer, of the National Star Line. A letter was received from Mr. J. C. Rutter, General Freight Agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, expressing regret at his inability to be present. The attention of the meeting was given entirely to the subject of grading wheat. The grading of other grains will undoubtedly come up for consideration in due time. It may be well to explain at the outset that by the present system of delivering wheat, the grain is unloaded from the cars into the lighters, each car lot being kept separate according to its grade. In consequence the delivery of individual consignments takes much time, and protracted delays often occur. For the purpose of facilitating the delivery of grain the Board of Managers adopted the rules recommended by receivers of grain at this port, and it was these rules that were considered yesterday. The first rule considered, or "Rule 17" as it is designated, provides for the appointment by the Grain Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange, of an Inspector in Chief, with a deputy, for the terminus of each railroad, whose terms of office shall be subject to their pleasure. The duties of the Inspector shall be to grade the wheat on the track on its arrival, marking the grade on the side of the car in chalk, and keeping a record of the number of cars, name of consignee, and the grade of wheat, in a book provided for that purpose. Consignees may furnish the Inspector with Inspector's certificates from any of the lake ports, which shall be accepted as evidence of the grade by him without further inspection. The Inspector in grading the wheat must conform as near as practicable to the grades known in this market, coming from lake ports. For the Inspectors' guidance standard samples shall be furnished by the Grain Committee. The railroad companies are to pay the Inspectors for their services.

In the discussion of this rule the railway representatives recommended that two weigh bills be tacked upon each car, one for the use of the railway company and the other for the guidance of the Inspector. The suggestion met with approval. The second point considered was relative to the number of grades of wheat likely to be used, and whether it would be possible to carry out a satisfactory inspection and classification of grades. When it is taken into consideration that Chicago wheat has four grades, and Milwaukee, Toledo, and Detroit wheat each an equal number, the complications arising may be appreciated. The merchants thought that the number of grades might be reduced to five or six in all. The railway men suggested that a New-York standard be adopted. In reply, the grain receivers thought this step would be premature, but that such a desirable result would come round in time. The merchants were much pleased, however, to have this suggestion come from the railroads. The third point considered was as to who ought to pay the Inspectors for their services. The railway men thought the expense should fall upon the property, as in the case of inspecting and grading flour. The matter was left open for future consideration.

"Rule 19," which came before the meeting, provides that the railroad companies shall be permitted to put together on boats any wheat of the same grade, on condition that the railway companies will keep a record of the number of bushels from each car, the name of consignee, furnishing each consignee with a list of the same when the boat is ready for delivery; that the railway companies will collect all freight bills upon track-scale weights; that they will guarantee to deliver the quantity as per scale weights, paying promptly for any deficiency, and receiving pay for any excess.

In regard to guaranteeing to deliver quantity as per scale weights, the railway men expressed a willingness to do so, provided the lightermen could be held responsible for the delivery. The grain receivers were confident that there would be no difficulty in getting lightermen to agree to do so. Mr. Starin said that he had tried to effect this plan with the New-York Central and Hudson River Company, and he apprehended no difficulty in bringing it about. The other railway representatives favored the plan. The matter was left open for further consideration. The meeting adjourned until the 28th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

It is gratifying to note that the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed at the meeting. Merchants look upon the meeting as an opening-wedge to a reform in many important measures; and any one who has looked into the subject can see how, by these means, a prompt delivery of wheat is insured. For instance, suppose five consignees have separate lots of wheat of a similar grade loaded in one boat; they can agree that one of the five shall sell the boat-load. This done there would follow but one towing and a prompt delivery, and the delay and expense of separate deliveries and the allowance of lay-days be avoided. The measures under consideration are very important to the mercantile community of New-York.

THE TAMMANY COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The Tammany Committee on Organization held a meeting last night, which was very fully attended. The committee presented their report from the Twentieth Assembly District, relative to the regularity of the contested organization proceedings in that district. The body of the testimony was submitted and read, and the matter subsequently referred back to the committee making the report, with orders to report at a coming meeting the undisputed facts and conclusions at which the committee had accordingly arrived. A communication was submitted with relation to the Twenty-first District elections, asking for instructions from the committee as to the general theory of primary elections, and suggesting certain practical rules with regard to these elections in the future. A committee was appointed to consider the suggestions submitted and report at a future meeting. A committee was also appointed to take into consideration eventual improvements in the existing laws regarding the application of naturalized citizens for registration and right to vote, with especial relation to the obstructions now placed in the way of the naturalized voter by the exactions of the existing laws as regards oaths, even if no challenge is made. On motion of Mr. Geo. W. Morton, a committee was appointed to take such action with regard to the death of Senator Sumner and Ex-President Fillmore as were deemed appropriate.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN IN JERSEY CITY.

At about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man, who gave his name as Chamberlain, walked into Police Head-quarters, Jersey City, and complained that he had been beaten out of $60 in a faro-bank at No. 13 Exchange place. Detective Coward, who was on duty, immediately telegraphed to Capt. McHorney, of the First Precinct Force, and an affidavit was made against the place before Police Justice Seymour. Capt. McHorney selected Detectives Howard, Clos, and Francis, of the Head-quarters Squad, and Officers Dalton, Conway, and Stirling, of his own precinct, and, accompanied by them, repaired to the place complained of. They found the door locked. After having seen enough to convince them of the character of the place, Detective Howard broke in the door and surprised the party in the room. They were all taken into custody. They gave their names as Joseph Jewell, Joseph Eaton, John Allen, James Murray, Henry Wilson, and Wm. J. Johnson. They were committed to await examination. Chamberlain was locked up as a witness.

THE CITY OF GALVESTON.

The steamer City of Galveston, Capt. Evans, whose arrival from New-Orleans and Havana was announced in THE TIMES of yesterday, made the voyage from the latter port in a condition better fitted for the steep side of a roof than the deck of a civilized steam-ship. By some oversight, the ballast in the hold had become depleted, and the coal in her bunkers reduced to a small quantity, though sufficient for all ordinary purposes of the trip. Between decks, however, she was heavily laden with a cargo of sugar and tobacco. The result was, on her leaving Havana, she "canted," or "keeled over," to an extent rarely seen among seafaring men, and that, too, in a season when the Atlantic was in its worst condition, and during a succession of storms which had shattered half a dozen of the first steam-ships on the ocean. By an extraordinary run of good fortune, the City of Galveston had fair weather up to the coast of the Carolinas, when she encountered heavy north-west gales and a boisterous sea. For a day or two the winds and the waves gave her a rough handling, but she weathered them in safety, and steamed into the harbor on Friday, the 13th inst., her masts and smoke stacks at an angle of nearly 50 degrees. At the Prentice stores, Brooklyn, where she was lying last night, her starboard side was about 12 feet higher than her port, though heavy ballast had been placed on the former to right her. The Galveston has only been built three years, and was ably manned and officered, had she been an old steamer, the strains consequent on her unnatural position would have proved fatal.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THREE MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT RE-ELECTED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

LONDON, March 14.—Sir R. Baggallay, member of Parliament for Mid Surrey; Mr. Rowland Winn, member for North Lincolnshire, Sir J. Elphinstone, member for Portsmouth, all Conservatives, who, after accepting office under Mr. Disraeli, went before their constituents for re-election, have been returned without opposition.

THE ASHANTEE WAR—THE BRITISH TROOPS RETURNING HOME.

LONDON, March 14.—A dispatch was received at the Admiralty Office last evening, from Cape Coast Castle, dated Feb. 22, saying:

"All the troops, except the Highlanders, have re-embarked for home.

Sir Garnet Wolseley will embark on the 7th of March. ......

Capt. Glover, with 1,000 men, entered Coomassie two days after Sir Garnet Wolseley occupied the town."

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF RICHMOND.

LONDON, March 14.—The Dowager Duchess of Richmond is dead.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, March 14.—Countess Brunnow, wife of the Russian Ambassador, died last night at the legation in this city.

WRECK OF THE STEAM-SHIP GLASGOW—FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.

LONDON, March 14.—The steam-ship Glasgow has been wrecked off Tarifa, Spain. Fourteen persons were drowned.

AUSTRIA.

THE POPE'S LETTER TO THE BISHOPS ON THE PENDING ECCLESIASTICAL BILLS.

ROME, March 14.—The letter of the Pope to the Roman Catholic Bishops of Austria, exhorting them to combat the pending ecclesiastical bills in the Reichsrath, is dated the 7th inst. His Holiness says the measures are calculated to place the Church in ruinous servitude, and takes occasion to renew his protest against the rupture of the Concordat.

The Pope has also written to the Emperor Francis Joseph personally, adjuring him to protect the Church within his dominions.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Grand Jury of Pomeroy, Ohio, adjourned yesterday evening, after finding 200 indictments against liquor dealers.

Talbot & Sons' oil carpet factory in Norwood, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $12,000; no insurance.

One passenger coach and two emigrant cars of a passenger train going West on the Central Pacific Railroad, between Toano and Wells, were thrown from the track, but no serious injuries were caused.

Robert Glass, of Philadelphia, a workman employed on the new State Department building at Washington, while assisting in the removal of the scaffold at one of the dormer windows yesterday, fell to the ground and was instantly killed.

Mrs. Mary Ann Albertson, aged seventy-seven, of Newburg, N. Y., was found dead in her residence Friday night, where she lived alone. It is thought that she died two days ago. The Coroner's verdict was that death resulted from natural causes.

CALIFORNIA.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The legislative Committee on Corporations to-day reported against the passage of Mr. Freeman's bill to regulate fares and freights on railroads in this State. A bill somewhat similar, but more liberal to the railroads, has been introduced.

THE DISASTER ON THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—A dispatch from Elko gives the particulars of the accident this morning on the Central Pacific Railroad, ten miles west of Toano. The westward bound train was one hour behind time, but was running at the usual rate of speed, when a rail broke, precipitating the rear coach and the emigrant car down an embankment a distance of thirty feet. The coach, which was filled with passengers, turned completely over, but the emigrant car was not overturned. The following is a list of the injured: James Dick, of Colorado Springs, slightly; Benjamin Cawson, of Providence, R. I., cut in the forehead, but not dangerously; Mrs. W. M. Roe, of Dundas, Canada, seriously injured; her condition is regarded as critical. Several other persons sustained slight injuries, but the wounded, with the exception of Mrs. Roe, will be able to proceed to their destinations.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—A large meeting of the depositors of the Franklin Savings Fund was held to-night in Horticultural Hall. C. P. Perry presided, and gave an explanation of the condition of the affairs of the bankrupt concern, urged an amicable adjustment, the taking of the concern out of the Bankruptcy Court, and the appointing of their own assignees or trustees. The committee appointed in February last made a report estimating the cash value of mortgages, securities, &c., $515,000, being $344,000 less than the deposits. The committee believe that by prudent management the deficit can be made up as follows: "Cyrus Cadwallader, Treasurer, to make an assignment of his property, consisting of over 101 houses and 103 lots of ground for the benefit of the depositors. The Directors to execute a bond to secure the ultimate payment of the depositors in full, with five per cent. interest until paid. The case to be taken out of bankruptcy, and the securities to be received by the Trustees." The report was further explained by speakers, and a rising vote was taken, which was unanimously in favor of withdrawing the bankruptcy proceedings. A paper for the Directors to sign to this effect was then distributed among the audience.

SERENADE TO GOV. ALLEN, OF OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 14.—Gov. Allen, who arrived in this city to-day, was serenaded this evening at the Weddell House, a large number of citizens being present. The Governor was introduced to the assemblage by Mayor Otis, and made a short speech, thanking the citizens for the compliment, and congratulating them on the rapid growth of their city. The Governor is on his way to Toledo to be present at the dedication there on St. Patrick's Day.

THE CURRENCY.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 14.—A large meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and others, was held at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of an increase of the volume of the currency and in favor of free banking. The opposition was very small.

SENATOR SUMNER'S SUCCESSOR.

BOSTON, March 14.—The *Daily Advertiser* strongly indicates its preference for Charles Francis Adams to fill the vacant seat in the Senate, and next to him Judge Hoar or Mr. Dawes.

SHIP ASHORE AT THE SCHUYLKILL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The ship Aneroid, which cleared for Antwerp with refined oil, is ashore at the mouth of the Schuylkill, and will have to be discharged, as she is leaking.

THE WEATHER IN GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 14.—The wind has been blowing almost a gale from the west, since yesterday morning. The sea is heavy.

AUGUSTA RACES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 14.—The first race to-day was a handicap hurdle, over six hurdles, one mile and a half, $150 to the first horse, $50 to the second. Midnight and Jim Hinton were entered. The latter won easily in 2:03¾....The second race was a two-mile dash, $250 to the first horse and $50 to the second. Limestone and Granger were entered. This was a hotly-contested race. Granger won by a length and a half. Time, 3:44¾....The Jockey Club presented Messrs. Bacon and Jones with a silver cup, in appreciation of their efforts to revive the amusements of the turf in this city. Everything passed off pleasantly.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

On Friday, while driving along the turnpike near Perth Amboy, N. J., Simon Smith discovered the body of Daniel De Bow, a teamster in the employ of G. A. & J. L. Compton, lying in the road. He seemed to be dead, but upon being removed to the office of Dr. Andrews, some signs of life were discovered. He died soon after his removal, however, and, upon examination it was discovered that his skull had been fractured and his neck broken. It was at first supposed that he was the victim of foul play, but upon the inquest circumstances were revealed indicating that death had resulted from accident. He had been sent out with a load of coal and is supposed to have been thrown by the passage of the wagon over the ruts, to the ground. The team and wagon were nowhere in the vicinity, but a quantity of coal had been spilled below the place where De Bow was found. A search later in the afternoon resulted in the discovery of the team on a farm some miles away where one of the horses formerly belonged.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The Chicago *Journal* of March 12 says: "The Legislatures of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin have now passed laws, similar to that of Illinois, for the regulation of railroad freight rates and passenger fares. These four North-western States are thus the pioneers in this effort of the people to break down the extortionate rule of monopolies. It now only remains for the courts to support the action of the Legislatures to make the reform complete. Our only fear is, that our legislators, in their eagerness to do something in response to the demands of the people, are really trying to do too much. In aiming at a good target, there is reason to apprehend that they will overshoot it, and that, after all, their work will, practically, amount to but little. And yet, if it will have the effect of causing railroads to be more reasonable and considerate in their general policy and dealings with the producers and shippers, the present efforts of our Western Legislatures will not have been in vain."

ANTI-TOBACCO PLEDGE.

On the occasion of a recent wedding in a town in Wisconsin, Mr. Edwin Andrus, father of the bride, offered four of the guests, to wit: Major O. P. McClure, a veteran tobacco chewer of sixty-odd, his son, Frank McClure, and his own sons William and Roswell, $25 each if they would bind themselves never again to use the weed—the money to be paid down and a bond to be executed to repay double the sum in case of forfeiture. The Major promptly accepted the proposition, received his money, and Esquire West, who was present, was called upon to draw up the contract. After due reflection, Messrs. William and Roswell Andrus also accepted the offer, and executed a similar bond; but Frank declined to come into the arrangement.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 14.—Joseph Waltz, charged with the murder of Harmon Hulcher, the Albany scissors-grinder, was to-day found guilty at Catskill and sentenced by Judge Westbrook to be hung May 1.

WHAT AM I GOOD FOR?—The *Phrenological Journal* teaches us to "know ourselves;" what we can do best, how to cultivate memory, regulate habits; in short, how to make the most of ourselves. $3 a year; 30 cents a number. Address, S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

SYMPTOMS AND CURE.—The symptoms of Dyspepsia and languor, mental dullness, headache, nausea, oppression after meals, broken rest, flatulency, sour or bitter stomach, dizziness and indifferent to life.

The cure—Speedy, positive, agreeable and infallible is UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—*Adv.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Fraudulent Mockeries of the "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" have appeared. See that you get the genuine perfume. PHALON'S INVIGORATOR for dressing the hair.—*Advertisement.*

IMPORTED FROM FLORIDA!—Another shipment of choice fresh strawberries, &c., (in Allegretti's "Iceberg,") just received at ALLEGRETTI, BADGER & CO.'S, No. 842 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

The best known remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, and catarrh is the Russian Vapor Baths, No. 25 East 4th st., between Broadway and the Bowery.—*Advertisement.*

To Make the Hair Grow,

Use BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss" sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $4, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

For Moth Patches, Freckles and tan ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is harmless and reliable. This old-established Lotion is no cure-all, but solely intended for the removal of moth patches, freckles, tan, sallowness and all brown discolorations.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid: best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Invitations, New Style Rep Paper, very elegant Foreign Note Paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CLAPP—RAYMOND.—On Tuesday, March 9, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Cox, of Newtown, Long Island, STEPHEN R. CLAPP, Jr., of Philadelphia, to KATE LIVINGSTON, youngest daughter of George B. Raymond, of Bordentown, N. J.

DIED.

BIRDSALL.—Of pulmonary hemorrhage, on the 13th of third month, JAMES A. BIRDSALL, son of Philena and the late Jonathan Birdsall.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on second day, (Monday,) the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 169 East 81st st., near 3d av.

BURDICK.—On Saturday morning, 14th inst., MAY BELLE, only daughter of Samuel C. and Juliet M. Burdick, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 289 West 11th st., on Monday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

BINSSE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at noon, EDWARD BINSSE, Jr., only son of Annie E. and Edward Binsse, aged 9 months and 14 days.

CARTER.—At Newark, N. J., March 12, WILLIE ELIOT, only child of Kate B. and Wm. D. Carter, aged 3 years, 7 months, 18 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, (Chas. W. Badger,) No. 919 Broad st., Newark, on Monday, March 16, at 2 o'clock.

CLARK.—At Windsor Hotel, New-York, on Saturday, 14th inst., MARGARET R. SYMINGTON, wife of Wm. Clark, of Newark, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EVERETT.—On Friday, March 13, 1874, JAMES J. EVERETT, aged 47 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Goshen, N. Y., on Monday, March 16, at 11:30 o'clock. Erie Railway trains leave Chambers st. at 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

FAULKNER.—On Thursday, March 12, 1874, GEORGE FAULKNER, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 91 St. Felix st., Brooklyn.

ST. NICHOLAS LODGE, No. 321, F. and A. M.—The members of this lodge are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, GEORGE FAULKNER, from his late residence, No. 91 St. Felix st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEO. W. ELY, M.

E. H. ROGERS, Secretary.

GOETZE.—At the residence of her father, No. 115 West 61st st., on Thursday, March 12, LOUISE MATHILDA, relict of Fredoline Goetze, and daughter of Johanna B. and George Widmayer, in her 38th year.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of German Union Lodge, No. 54, are invited to the funeral, from the above residence, on Sunday, March 15, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

HOLMES.—In Brooklyn, Saturday morning, March 14, 1874, ANNA BURLING HOLMES, in the 88th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her nephew, Henry Cruger, No. 330 Jay st., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUSTED.—On Saturday morning, March 14, JEANNETTE AUGUSTA, infant child of Augustus M. and Hattie A. Husted.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her parents, No. 105 West 47th st., on Monday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HEILBUTH.—On Saturday, March 14, EDWARD HEILBUTH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 16, at 4:30 P. M., from his late residence, No. 434 5th av.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

VAN COTT.—On Friday, the 13th inst., THEODORE S., Jr., youngest child of Theodore S. and Rosalie C. Van Cott, aged 2 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 49 West 127th st., near 6th av., this day at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

VALDES.—At Pau, France, Feb. 14, at midnight, RAFAEL R. VALDES-MATASS, of Havana, Cuba.

ST. NICHOLAS LODGE, No. 321, F. and A. M.—The members of this Lodge are invited to attend the funeral of our late brother, FERGUS COCHRAN, from his late residence, No. 4 East 35th st., on Monday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE W. ELY, M.

E. H. ROGERS, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 463 4th av., MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, to take appropriate action on the death of Hon. Charles Sumner.

THOS. E. STEWART.

W. H. [illegible], W. W. [illegible], Secretaries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION, COMPRISING A CHOICE SELECTION OF STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS in fine bindings, viz.: Foreign Quarterly Review, [illegible] volumes; Ben Jonson's Works, illustrated, [illegible] volumes, large paper; Les Français Peints par Eux-Mêmes, [illegible] volumes, half morocco; Bouyer's Works, 5 volumes, folio; Waverley Novels, 24 volumes, half [illegible]; Nicholas' Orders of Knighthood, 4 volumes 4to; [illegible] plete sets of Dickens, Disraeli, Scott, Thackeray, Shakespeare, Byron, &c.; also a fine rosewood library bookcase. The whole to be sold by auction, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 16 and 17, at [illegible] o'clock. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition. [illegible] Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"AIDA," C. [illegible] 75c.; "Aida" March, Waltz, &c., 30c. each; "Fille de Mme Angot," Cramer, 35c.; Lancers, [illegible]; Galop, 35c.; "Marguerite Valse," L. M. Gottschalk, 75c.; "Cliquot Galop," 30c.; Vocal Airs from "Aida," "Maid of Arcadee" and "Oh! My Charmer," Arr. Sullivan, 35c. each; "My Golden Ship," 35c.; "Low at Thy Feet," Lindsay, 35c.; "Spring, Gentle Spring," 30c. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH," BY A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician [illegible] the University Medical College. Sent free. No. 1[illegible] East 17th st.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A REUNION OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS will take place, in this City, on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at the Sturtevant House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; '49ers desirous of participating, can address or apply to FRANCIS D. CLARK, No. 254 Broadway, or OLIVER H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway. Room No. 4. New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE'S PULPIT.

COOPER UNION.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D., will preach to the people in the COOPER UNION LARGE HALL, on SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

This service will be transferred to the new Church, on Madison av. and 42d st., as soon as completed. All seats free.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will preach on the Sabbath, (March 15,) in the morning at 10:30, evening 7:30.

Morning subject:

"Woman's War on Drunkenness."

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"The Lord's Supper as Defined by the Council of Trent." Sermon in the evening by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL. B. Seats free.

POSITIVELY THE LAST EXHIBITION OF the Pilgrim will take place this evening in Bain Hall, Great Jones st. Adults free; persons under eighteen years 15 cents. Liberal collection asked.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for evening discourse—"The Relation of the Church to Popular Amusements."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st., (Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.)—Sunday, March 15, Rev. Frederick Hinckley, of Washington, D. C., will preach. Morning at 10:45, evening at 7:45. All evening service all seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday, at 9:30, 10:30, and 3:30 o'clock. Preaching by the Rector at the two last services.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st., Rev. A. R. Osborn, D. D., Pastor—Preaching Sunday, March 15, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening service.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Lyman C. Howe, trance-speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing st.—Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach in this church, this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 25th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in the church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may from time to time require.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning subject—"Beauty for Ashes." Evening sermon, second in course to young men, subject—"Lessons from the Life of Charles Sumner." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3.

CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. Dawson will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The public cordially invited. On Thursday evening, March 19, Rev. W. M. Taylor, D. D., will lecture on "William Cowper, a Study in Life and Literature."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Morning subject—"The Dead Senator"—lessons from his life. Evening subject—"The Hiding Place." All are cordially invited. Galleries free.

CHURCH MUSIC COMMITTEES IN WANT of organists or singers can find a complete list of competent artists at WARDWELL'S Musical Agency, No. 907 Broadway.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning, at 10:45, and evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., CORner 34th st.—Service at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. James Boyd, from England, will preach morning and evening. The public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 47th st. Hours of service 9 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon—"The Gospel that Paul Preached." Seats free.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

"ELIAS, TRULY, SHALL FIRST COME."—S. S. Snow, the messenger of Christ the coming King, will preach the sure word of prophecy in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—WHAT THE SCRIPTURES SAY OF THE MISSION OF ELIAS. Will you hear him?

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH of New-York—Steinway Hall, Sunday morning, March 15, at 10:45 o'clock; Lyric Hall, Sunday evening, at 7:45 o'clock. Bishop Cummins will preach morning and evening. Seats always free at both halls.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. John E. Cookman, Pastor.—Rev. B. I. Ives, of Auburn, N.Y., will preach in this church to-morrow, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Public invited.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Service and sermon in French by Rev. Mr. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. Thomas Armitage, Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. All are welcomed.

GREEK-CATHOLIC CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service in the English language, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. The chapel is open to the general public.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE LAST LECTURE IN the course on "Christian Truth and Modern Opinion," which was to be delivered on Sunday evening, March 15, is postponed to March 22, when it will be delivered in Christ Church, 5th av. and 35th st., at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D. Subject—"Evolution and a Personal Creator."

PRAYER AND EXPERIENCE MEETINGS, without money, without confusion, without sectarianism, singing hymns, new and old. Thursday evenings. BENJAMIN ALBRO, No. 353 West 36th st. All welcome. Read Malachi iii.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. S. W. CRITTENDEN WILL SPEAK TO young men at Association Hall, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector.—Services on Sunday are: Celebration of holy communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9 A. M.; second celebration and sermon at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate. Services week days: Celebration daily at 7 A. M.; evening prayer, with meditation, at 4:30 P. M. daily, except Wednesdays and Fridays, when the hour is 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HARLEM.—THE fourth of the course of lectures on "The Epistles to the Seven Churches" will be delivered Sunday evening by the Rector, Rev. George B. Draper, D. D. Services commence at 7:30; morning service at 10:30.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY ST., NEAR Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services in this church every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

TEMPERANCE AND INDUSTRY WILL BE the subject of the fifth in the course of Lenten Lectures, by the Rector of St. Ambrose, in his parish church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., Sunday evening, the 15th inst. Service at 7:30, with usual offertory, which will be applied toward recent repairs upon the church.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV. and 10th st.—Rev. Thomas Rambaut, D. D., of Missouri, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30; and Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., of this City, at 7:45 in the evening. All, and especially strangers in the City, are cordially invited to attend.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley place and West 11th st.—Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector, will preach at morning and evening service. Seats free to all.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The inspections of the several regiments of the First Division by Inspector General Morris still continue. In most instances a gratifying exhibit has been shown, and the crowded state of the arsenal and armories on inspection nights is evidence of the interest taken in the welfare of the National Guard.

Owing to the cold, blustering weather on Tuesday evening, the inspection of the Seventh Regiment took place in the armory instead of the Union square plaza, as was at first intended. The armory was crowded with spectators, a large portion of whom were ladies. The regiment presented the full complement of ten companies of twenty-eight files. Gen. Morris was accompanied by Gens. Heath and Dunn, of the Governor's staff. In consequence of the limited space, no review was had. At the close of the inspection the companies moved off to the lower floor, and were dismissed. The total strength of the regiment was 716. John M. Amory has been commissioned Second Lieutenant, vice Darius Ferry, Jr., resigned.

The drill of the non-commissioned officers of the Ninth Regiment, under command of Adjutant Luckey, was well attended, the officers paying close attention to their instructions. This was the second drill of the series, two more being announced, at the conclusion of which the Adjutant expects the officers to be proficient in all details. At a recent meeting of the Board of Officers a new uniform was voted to Drum Major Hill. The maximum number of tickets to be issued for the reception to be given on the 25th inst., is 2,000. The members of the regiment are subscribing liberally, and presenting the tickets to their friends. At an election held by Company G, on Monday night, O. G. Prescott was elected Second Lieutenant, vice M. Wolff, resigned. Solomon E. Japha has been commissioned Second Lieutenant, vice George W. Palfry, resigned. The several companies have been practicing candle target-firing for the past few weeks with gratifying results. The inspection of this command, by Gen. Morris, will take place on Wednesday evening at the armory. Gov. Dix has signified his intention to be present. The regiment will be exercised in the principal field-movements, loading and firing, &c. Immediately after the review a promenade concert will be given, the music to be furnished by the entire regimental band, under the direction of Mr. Downing.

John L. Staats, Jr., has been commissioned Major of the Tenth Regiment, vice George Rork, resigned.

The right wing of the Eleventh Regiment held a satisfactory drill on Monday night. The battalion presented five companies of eight files front. Major Sussmann was in command. By a resolution passed by the Board of Officers, the following were expelled for non-payment of dues: First Lieut. Charles Kinkle, Company A; Second Lieut. John P. Kopf, Company C; Second Lieut. Charles Magel, Company D; Second Lieut. Peter Beyer, Company K. The contracts for the new uniforms have been closed. Company B will receive its uniform next week.

The Eighth Regiment was inspected at the State Arsenal on Wednesday night, by Inspector Gen. Morris, accompanied by Gens. Heath and N. Gano Dunn, of Gov. Dix's staff, and the Brigadier General and staff of the Third Brigade. The regiment showed thirteen files company front. At the close of the inspection there was a battalion drill. Company D of this command to-day attend the funeral of one of its Lieutenants, Charles H. Moore, at 9:30, from the armory.

The plans of the new armory of the Thirteenth Regiment have been declared to be so defective that the Board of Supervisors refused to have them carried out in the construction of the new building. The battalion drill ordered for Wednesday evening at the State Arsenal was postponed, and the officers of the regiment met the Military Committee of the Board of Supervisors on business connected with the new armory, when it was decided to amend the plans of the armory, and to commence with all despatch the construction of the building, in order to have it ready for occupancy by next Fall. The resignation of Capt. Thomas H. McGrath has been accepted.

The right wing of the Twenty-second Regiment held a battalion drill on Friday evening. Major McGrath was in command, and exercised the battalion in several new movements according to Upton's revised tactics. Owing to delay on the part of the churches in making returns, the entire receipts of the late charity concert are not yet known. Col. Porter has issued an order to the following effect: The regiment will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform for drill at 8 P. M. as follows: Companies F, G, D, and I on Friday next, Companies A, B, C, E, and H on Friday, March 27. The regiment will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform for drill and inspection on Thursday, April 9, at 8 P. M. Rev. William M. Dunn, Rector of All Saints Church, has been appointed Chaplain of the regiment. Mr. Gilmore has engaged Mr. Jules Lumbard and Mme. Louisa Liebhard to sing at the band concert to-morrow evening. Messrs. Lefebre and Arbuckle will perform some choice selections.

William Blasie has been commissioned Captain in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, vice H. G. Gomph, resigned.

The following officers in the Twenty-seventh Regiment have received commissions: George G. Dewitt, Jr., Major, vice John H. Jenkins, declined; Conrad Frederick, First Lieutenant, vice John Eisele, resigned; Henry Haffen, Second Lieutenant, vice C. Frederick, promoted.

Company C has elected H. Spicer to be Captain. Company F has elected M. Corville, of New Rochelle, Captain. The new uniforms adopted by the regiment will be ready in a few days.

The following officers have been commissioned in the Forty-fourth Battalion: James C. Brown, Captain, vice Charles R. Brown, deceased; Charles A. Bogardus, First Lieutenant, vice James C. Brown, promoted; Wm. H. Tripp, Second Lieutenant, vice Charles A. Bogardus, promoted.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Austen commanding, was reviewed by Mayor Hunter and a majority of the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday evening last. The command was exercised in the manual of arms by Col. Austen and Lieut. Col. Rogers in turn, and in the various changes in formation and marching, the regiment acquitted itself in a satisfactory manner. At the close of the review complimentary remarks were made by Mayor Hunter, Aldermen Strong and Richardson, followed by the presentation of a non-commissioned officer's sword to Drum Major Edward MacIntyre by the Colonel. At the conclusion of the dress-parade which followed the presentation, the guests were served with a collation, and dancing was commenced, and kept up until a late hour. Among the prominent guests present were Gen. Woodford, Gen. Catlin, Major F. J. Karcher, and Lieut. Col. Renger. The following officers have received their commissions: Frank C. Brownell, First Lieutenant, vice W. H. Barker, resigned; John B. Brown, Second Lieutenant, vice F. C. Brownell, promoted; John C. Rogers, First Lieutenant, vice James C. Bloom, resigned; Henry J. Richardson, First Lieutenant, vice William T. De Nyse, resigned; Isaac J. Wardell, Second Lieutenant, vice Charles M. Simonson, resigned; William H. Brownell, First Lieutenant, vice David Brown, resigned; John A. Edwards, Second Lieutenant, vice W. H. Brownell, promoted.

Frank Baltes has been commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Forty-eighth Regiment, vice John Clark, deceased.

Adolph Schwartz has been commissioned First Lieutenant, and Benjamin A. Potter Second Lieutenant in the Fifty-first Regiment.

The non-commissioned officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment announce their fifteenth annual ball, to take place at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 17. Joseph Allen has been commissioned Captain, vice Daniel R. Lyddy, dismissed.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment assembled at the armory on the 6th inst., parading eight commands of eight files. Lieut. Col. Stetson was in command and exercised the regiment in the manual. The resignation of Lieut. Col. Stetson has been accepted, and that of Col. Shaw has been tendered. Col. Shaw has been commander of the Seventy-ninth Regiment for many years, but ill-health, it is said, has prevented him from giving it the requisite attention.

At a meeting of the members of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, held at No. 9 Second avenue, on Friday evening, a report from a committee was received, from which it appeared that a satisfactory adjustment of its troubles has been concluded. Capt. C. Mehring has, in accordance with an order from Gen. Shaler, issued last week, removed the property of the regiment to the new armory, corner of Second avenue and First street. The following officers have been commissioned in this command: John Kopf, Captain, vice Conrad Geib, resigned; William Bradenburg, First Lieutenant, vice A. Seeman, promoted; Adolph W. Meylich, First Lieutenant, vice John Kessler, resigned; John Langer, Second Lieutenant, vice A. Meylich, promoted.

Battery A, Second Division, assembled for drill on Tuesday evening, preparatory to inspection by Gen. Morris on the 17th inst.

BUSINESS IN THE SURROGATES' COURT.

The hearing of the Hardin will case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. The day was occupied in the inspection of the papers connected with the bank accounts and other business transactions of the decedent....The will of the late Henry Smith was deposited for safe keeping yesterday in the Surrogates Office. It is understood that the property, which is of small amount, is devised to the widow of the testator.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week: Wills Proved—William Broisbadt, Clark A. Smith, Edward H. Gage, Sr., Andrew Burrows, James Sweeney, Nancy Hoyt, Annie E. Ubert, and Bernhardt Ulrich, all of the City of Brooklyn; George Wyckoff, of the town of Flatlands. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Patrick Donnelly, of the town of New-Utrecht; James H. McKinney, of the town of Flatbush; Rose Cunningham, Margaret Walsh, (formerly Margaret Hayes,) Jeremiah O'Regan, known as Jeremiah Regan, Christiana Schuchelt, Isaiah D. Hardenberg, Samuel Blainey, Eugenia Richmond, Rosanna Brooks, Samuel W. Blainey, Charles C. Selvage, John Gunn, Hester A. Lawrence, Laurence McCabe, Martha Newman, and Michael Fitzsimmons, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of William H. Beam were granted to Mary Beam; of Jennie W. Teetho to John B. Woodward; of Thos. Brooks to Bridget Woods; of Mary W. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Louis A. Hawkins, William H. Hawkins, and Susie S. Hawkins to Emma C. Hawkins; of Ella Selvage, Walter Selvage, Charles Selvage, and Irving Selvage to Julia M. Selvage; of Ernest T. Gallaway, Emma M. Gallaway, Andrew M. Gallaway, and James H. Gallaway to Ann M. Gallaway, all of the County of Kings.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Western Union... 75⅝	1400 Northwestern... 53⅞
1900 do... 75½	300 do.....s30. 53⅝
200 do.......s3. 75½	300 do.......b3. 54
700 do... 75⅜	100 do.......c. 54
2400 do... 75½	400 do... 54
200 do.......s3. 75⅝	200 do.......s3. 54
400 do... 75⅝	100 North-west. Pf.c. 72
100 do.......c. 75⅝	100 Rock Island...105½
800 do.......b3. 75¾	100 do.......s3.105½
200 do.......c. 75¾	400 do.......s3.105⅝
1000 do... 75¾	200 do...105¾
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...104⅞	500 St. Paul... 43
400 do.......c.105	100 do.......b3. 43
1200 do...105	600 St. Paul Scrip... 79
10 do...105⅛	1100 Union Pacific... 34
100 Pac. R. of Mo... 40	100 do.......s3. 34½
200 Pacific Mail... 42⅝	100 do.......b3. 34¼
400 do... 42⅝	100 C., C. & I. C... 30¼
100 do... 42⅞	700 At. & P., P...c. 17½
700 Erie Railway... 44⅛	300 do... 17½
100 do... 44⅛	600 do.......s3. 17½
100 do.......s3. 44⅜	400 do.......b3. 17⅜
4000 Lake Shore... 78⅝	500 do.......c. 17⅝
200 do... 78⅝	100 do.......c. 17¼
300 do.......c. 78½	100 Ohio & Miss... 30⅞
300 do... 78⅝	100 do... 30⅞
1200 do... 78½	200 Tol. & Wab... 47
800 do.......s3. 78½	900 do... 47¼
900 do.......b3. 78⅝	300 do.......s3. 47¼
1400 do... 78⅝	10 Erie Preferred... 70
700 do.......s3. 78⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 119⅝	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......12.119⅛
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......119⅜	15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C......113¾
1,000 do......12.119½	1,000 do......12.113⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C......12.114½	1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..116½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 90¼	900 Erie Railway.b. c. 44
5,000 N.Y. State B'ty	200 do... 44⅛
Loan, reg.....106⅞	300 do... 44¼
5,000 do...107	100 do.......c. 44⅜
20,000 do...107¼	300 do... 44⅜
6,000 Erie 2d...100	200 do.......s3. 44⅜
1,000 Erie 3d... 98	40 Erie Pf... 70
3,000 Erie 4th... 99	100 L. S. & M. S.b.c.b3. 78¾
2,000 do... 98¾	600 do... 78¾
5,000 Alb.& Sus. 1st.102½	200 do.......b3. 78⅞
2,000 L.Shore div.bs. 96½	1000 do... 78⅞
1,000 West. Pac. bs. 87¼	500 do.......s3. 78¾
2,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s. 98⅛	800 do... 78¾
1,000 U. Pac. 1st.s3. 84½	300 do.......b3. 78⅞
5,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G. 82¾	750 do... 78⅞
36,000 U. Pac.10s,Inc. 80	600 do.......b3. 79
12,000 C. & N. W. con.	1900 do... 78⅞
coup. gold bs. 87	300 do.......s3. 78¾
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s,	500 do.......s3. 78⅞
conv... 80	300 Un. Pac..b. c..s3. 34¼
5,000 G.West.1st,'88 93¼	400 do... 34¼
1,000 Q. & Tol. 1st.. 89	400 do.......b3. 34¼
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.106¼	500 do.......c. 34¼
3,000 do...106½	50 N. J. Cen....b. c.106
6,000 N. J. Cen. con.102	200 C. & R. I....b. c.105¾
2,000 P.,F.W.& C.2d.101	200 do...105⅞
1,000 P.,F.W.& C.3d. 98	100 C. & N. W...b. c. 54⅜
10,000 M.&S.P.8s,1st.107	400 do... 54¼
50 Metropolitan B'k.135	500 do... 54⅜
25 Cen. Nat. Bank..101	100 do.......c. 54⅜
5 Ger. Am. Bank... 93	400 do... 54¼
100 Del. & Hud. Canal,	200 do... 54⅜
b. c.......b3.117	100 do... 54½
100 Pac. Mail..b. c. c. 42¾	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 72
300 do... 42⅞	100 do.......c. 72¼
100 do.......b3. 43	100 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 43¼
500 do... 43	10 do... 43½
100 do......b10. 43⅛	100 do... 43⅜
15 American Ex.... 64	100 do.......s3. 43¼
50 Wells-Fargo Ex.,	50 C.,M.& S.P. Pf.b. c. 64
b. c.......b3. 76	10 do... 65½
10 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.105⅜	100 do... 64⅜
500 do...105⅛	938 C., M. & St. Paul
100 do.......c.105	scrip.......b. c. 78¾
600 do...105⅛	736 do... 79
50 do...105	175 do... 78¾
10 Ill. Cen......b. c.105¼	600 Tol. & Wab..b. c. 47¼
200 W. Un. Tel..b. c. 75⅜	100 do... 47⅜
1100 do... 75¾	100 D., L. & W...b. c.109⅞
2200 do... 75⅞	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 31
100 do.......c. 75⅞	1000 Atlantic&Pacific
400 do... 76	Pf......b. c..b3. 17¼
900 do.......b3. 76	100 do... 17¼
100 do.......s3. 75⅞	200 do... 17⅜
500 do... 76	100 do... 17½
200 do.......c. 76	10 do... 18¼
300 do.......b3. 76⅛	700 do... 17⅝
1700 do... 76⅛	100 do......b10. 17⅝
800 do... 76¼	100 do.......s3. 17½
800 do.......b3. 76¼	300 do... 17½
1200 do.......s3. 76⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 30¾
1900 do... 76¼	100 do... 30⅞
200 do.......b3. 76⅜	100 do.......c. 30⅞
100 do.......s3. 76¼	300 do... 31

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

3000 U. P. incomes... 80	200 Erie Railway... 44⅜
500 Pacific Mail....b3. 43⅛	200 Union Pacific... 34¼
500 do.......s3. 43	200 do.......b3. 34¼
100 do... 43	500 Ohio & Miss...b3. 31⅛
2900 Western Union... 76⅜	500 do... 31⅛
100 do.......b3. 76⅜	500 do... 30⅞
400 do... 76¼	100 Northwestern... 54⅜
400 do.......s3. 76⅛	500 do... 54⅛
1500 do... 76⅛	200 do... 54⅜
500 do... 76¼	200 do.......b3. 54⅜
300 do.......b3. 76¼	100 do... 54¼
200 N. Y. Central&H.105⅛	300 Northwest'n pfd... 72½
400 do...105	100 do.......c. 72½
200 Lake Shore.....b3. 78⅞	15 Del., Lac. & Westn.109⅞
100 do... 78¾	200 do...110
500 do... 78¾	100 C., C. & I. C.....c. 30¼
300 do.......b3. 78¾	100 Pacific of Mo... 40⅜
300 do... 78¾	100 Atlantic & Pac. P. 17¼
300 do... 78¾	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

50 Cont. Bank....b. c. 76	200 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 47¼
10 N. Y. Nat. Ex. B'k. 85	100 U. Pac....b. c. b3 34⅜
17 Central Nat. B'k..100⅜	900 do... 34¼
200 Erie Railway..b.c. 44⅜	500 do......s30. 34¼
100 W. U. T...b. c. b3. 76⅛	100 do.......c. 34¼
300 do.......s3. 76⅛	200 Chi. & Nor....b. c. 54¼
1500 do... 76⅛	100 do... 54⅛
100 do... 76⅛	100 C. & Northw'n P. b. c. b3... 72½
800 do... 76⅛	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 30⅞
2300 do... 76⅜	100 do... 30¼
700 do.......b3. 76⅛	8 N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c...131¾
1300 do... 76½	40 Morris & Es..b. c. 93
800 Pacific Mail..b. c. 43	100 do... 92¾
100 do... 43	100 C., C. & I. C....b. c. 30½
100 do.......b3. 43⅛	200 Atl. & P. P....b. c. 17⅜
500 L. S. & M. So...b.c. 78⅜	200 do... 17¼
700 do.......s3. 78⅜	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref....b. c. 25
30 do... 78⅜	100 C. & R. I....b. c.105¾
100 do... 78¾	
900 do... 78¾	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

20000 N.W.C.C.G.B. 87	5 N. J. Central...106¼
100 Pacific Mail....b3. 43	300 Union Pacific... 34¼
300 N. Y. C. & H. R..105	300 do.......s3. 34¼
400 do...104⅞	800 do... 34¼
200 do...105	100 do... 34⅛
40 Mich. Central... 86¾	100 St. Paul... 43
100 do... 86¼	100 St. Paul Pref... 64¾
300 West. Union...s3. 76⅜	700 St. Paul Scrip... 78¾
1000 do... 76⅜	200 do... 79¼
100 do.......c. 76⅜	100 North-west..b10. 54⅜
300 do.......s3. 76¼	400 do... 54⅛
300 do... 76¼	100 do.......s3. 54
500 do.......s3. 76⅛	100 do.......b3. 54
600 do... 76⅛	100 do......b10. 53⅞
400 do.......b3. 76¼	500 do... 54
800 do... 76¼	200 do... 53⅞
500 do.......s3. 76⅛	200 do.......b3. 54
500 do... 76⅛	73 Del., Lack & W...109¾
600 do.......s3. 76	100 Tol. & Wabash... 47⅜
1300 do... 76	200 do... 47½
100 do.......s3. 76⅛	500 do... 47¼
300 do.......b3. 76⅛	100 do... 47
400 Erie Railway... 44⅜	100 do... 46⅞
400 do... 44⅜	300 do... 46¾
1000 do... 44⅜	300 do... 46⅝
100 Rock Island...105⅝	200 Ohio and Miss... 30⅞
100 do......s3.105½	100 do.......s3. 30½
100 Lake Shore...b4. 78¾	100 do... 30⅜
200 do... 78¾	200 C., C. & I. C... 30⅞
400 do... 78⅝	100 do... 30¾
2100 do... 78½	600 do... 30⅝
700 do... 78⅝	100 do... 30½
1800 do... 78¼	100 do.......c. 30½
800 do.......s3. 78⅛	100 Atl. & Pacific P... 17⅛
2400 do... 78⅛	100 St. L. & Kansas C. 25
2000 do... 78¼	300 Pacific R. of Mo.. 41

SATURDAY, March 14—P. M.

The changes in the Bank return this afternoon are very slight from last week. The lines all show a slight decrease, but in no case to an amount to affect the general steadiness and ease of the movement. The Loans average $1,070,000 less than on the previous return; Greenbacks $2,500 only; Gold Notes $159,000; Deposits $960,000; Circulation $186,000.

Money is quoted on the Streets at 4@5 per cent. on call loan and 6@7 per cent. for discounts at Bank and on the Street. Some time loans on Stock collateral are reported at 7 per cent.

Exchange for this day's steamer was something more encouraging for drawers than earlier in the week, and the 60 days' rate on London advanced to $4 85 to the £ Sterling.

The sales of Gold were at 111¾@111⅞@112 ₱ cent. The price was made stiffer by the good demand for Exchange, and 112 ₱ cent. was the closing quotation.

On the Share speculation there was a *Bullish* spirit displayed in the early dealings on the Exchange, especially on Lake Shore and Western Telegraph, and there was an advance also on Erie Stock, and a strong demand for New-York Central, Rock Island, and North-west. Later in the day the price of Lake Shore fell off, and on other Stocks the feeling was weaker than in the morning. At 3 o'clock P. M., on the close of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

Closing Quotations—MARCH 14.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120¼	120¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119½	119½
American Gold	112	112
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84½	$4 85
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅞	104⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	105½	105½
Pacific Mail	42⅞	43
St. Paul Common	43⅛	43⅛
Western Union	75¾	76⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛	34¼
Lake Shore	78½	78¼
Toledo and Wabash	47⅛	46⅝
Harlem	131	130½
North-west	54⅛	54⅛
North-west Preferred	72⅜	72¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	30⅜	30½
Delaware and Lackawanna	110	109¾
Central New-Jersey	105⅞	106
Panama	116½	116
St. Paul Preferred	64¾	64¾
Erie	43¾	44¾
Atlantic and Pacific	17¾	17⅝

The Customs receipts at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were $716,000; to-day, $382,000; making for the week, $2,671,400. The Gold Interest of the week, paid out, $504,700.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81...119¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..118⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..119⅝	5-20 reg., '67...118½
5-20 reg., '62...116½	5-20 coup., '67...119½
5-20 coup., '62...117	5-20 reg., '68...118½
Called Bonds, '62...113	5-20 coup., '68...119
5-20 reg., '64...119	10-40 reg...113⅝
5-20 coup., '64...119⅛	10-40 coup...113⅝
5-20 reg., '65...119	5s coup., '81...114½
5-20 coup., '65...120	6s Currency...116¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...118¼	

The following bids were made to-day for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 95½	D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.103½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 95	Tol. & W. 1st, Ext... 95¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....102	Tol. & Wab. 2d... 89
N. Y. Cen. 1st, Reg..106¾	Gt. West. 1st, '88... 93
N. Y. Cen. 1st, Coup.106½	Gt. West. 2d, '93... 83½
Erie 1st Ext...102½	Quincy & T. 1st, '90. 88½
Erie 3d 7s, '83... 97½	Gal. & Chic. Ext...102
Erie 4th 7s, '80... 98⅞	Gal. & Chic. 2d... 98½
Long Dock Docks... 98¾	C., R. I. & Pac...105
Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st,'77. 88	Morris & Essex 1st..106¼
Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.,'85.104½	Morris & Essex 2d..98½
Har.Con.M.& S.F.6s.100	N. J. Cen. 1st, new..106
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bs... 99½	N. J. Central 2d...100
Mich.C.Cons.7s,1902. 98	N. J. Cen. Conv...101⅞
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82.109	Pitts., Ft.W. & C.1st.105½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.100	Pitts.,Ft.W. & C. 2d.100
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7₱c.105	Clev. & P. Cons. S.F. 98
Cleve.& Tol. Sink. F.102½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d...100
Clev.,P.& A. old Bds. 97	Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 88½
Buff. & Erie new Bds 96½	Chic. & Alton 1st...106
L. Shore Div. Bds... 96½	Ohio & M. Cons. S. F. 93
L. S. Con. C. Bds... 96½	Ohio & Miss. 2d... 80½
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. 98	Dub. & S. C., 2d Div. 89
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.. 94½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 95½
Western Pac. Bds.. 87⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 82½
Union Pac. 1st Bds.. 84½	Mil. & S.P.1st,8s,P.D.106½
U. P. Land Grant 7s. 82¾	M.&S.P.1st,7 3-10,P.D.95⅛
U. P. Income 10s... 79⅞	M. & St.P.1st,LaC.D. 90⅞
Belle. & S. Ill. 1st,8s. 94	M.&S.P.1st,I.&M.D. 80
Alton & T. H. 1st... 99⅝	Chic. & Mil. 1st... 92½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.. 85	Joliet & Chic. 1st...100
Chic. & N. W. S. F...102	Col., Chic. & I. 1st.. 90½
Chic. & N.W. Int.Bs. 98	Col., C. & Ind. 2d... 65
C. & N. W. Con. Bs. 91	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 80
C.& N.W.C. Gold Bs. 86¾	Tol., P. & W. 2d... 58
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.103	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...101
North Mo. 1st... 86⅝	Bos., H. & E. 1st... 29½
Han. & St. J. L. Gts. 90	Cedar F. & M. 1st... 75
Del., L. & W. 1st...103	B.C.R.& M.1st 7s, G. 60
Del., L. & W. 2d...102	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101½
City 6s, new	103¼	103⅜
Camden and Amboy	123¼	123½
Pennsylvania Central	103½	103¾
Reading	114¾	115
Lehigh Valley	61¼	61½
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	20¼	20½
Northern Central	38¼	38½
Lehigh Navigation	89¾	90
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¼	96½

The decease a few days since of Mr. Danford N. Barney, of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., removes from active life one of the earliest and most enterprising, as well as successful, of our pioneers in the American Express business. The growth of this trade from its earliest beginnings, thirty years ago, while it was the fortune of such men as Henry Wells, D. N. Barney, Seth Adams, and others of their hardy and "go ahead" class, has been immense, as well in its pecuniary responsibilities and profits as in its vast extent all over this continent. Mr. Barney was a prominent and respected type of the American Expressman, after being trained to Mercantile and Banking pursuits. He died at the age of sixty-six years, after a prolonged season of weak health, against the trials of which he bravely stood up to almost the last day of his life. He began business early in life in Jefferson County, N. Y., was Collector of Customs at Sackett's Harbor, afterward engaged at Cleveland, Ohio, in lake commerce and steamboat building; his interest was subsequently transferred to Buffalo, and when the Express business began to assume importance, he returned to this City to take charge of the house of Wells, Fargo & Co. He was also President of the United States Express Company from its organization, and of late years took a lively interest in the Elevated Railroad experiment, in the ultimate triumph of which, as "rapid transit," he was a strong believer. Mr. Barney had accumulated a large fortune as the fruits of his public spirit and enterprise.

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $7,363,883. The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Baltimore, for Liverpool—27 cases Forks, 1,979 bxs. Bacon, 424 bbls. Pork, 85 bxs. Clocks, 92 bxs. Sewing-machines, 256 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 14 pks. Feets, 1,058 bxs. Cheese, 713 bales Cotton, 800 bbls. Flour, 94 pks. Bacon, 50 tcs. Lard, 70 pks. Game, 1 case Pistols.

By the steamer Baltic, for Liverpool—1,300 bags Oil-cake, 2,042 bxs. Bacon, 65 tcs. Lard, 148 kegs Tongues, 3,771 bxs. Cheese, 4 pks. Agricultural Implements, 275 bags Clover-seed, 50 bbls. Hams, 14,865 bushels Corn, 7,491 bushels Wheat, 16 tcs. Pork, 17 bbls. Pork, 2,241 bales Cotton, 1 case Pistols, 6 cases Linens.

By the ship Atlantic King, for Liverpool—8,458 bushels Corn, 216 hhds. Tallow, 1,200 Staves, 400 bales Cotton, 776 bxs. Bacon, 1,558 tcs. Lard, 400 firkins Lard.

By the steamer Trinacria, for Glasgow—200 hhds. Tallow, 2,400 Staves, 85 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 20 cases Machinery, 1,687 bxs. Bacon, 369 tcs. Beef, 2,700 bbls. Flour, 30 bxs. Dyewood, 100 bbls. Apples, 81 bales Hog's Hair, 44 bxs. Clocks, 10 bbls. Potatoes, 10 hhds. Bacon, 25 bbls. Pork, 15,500 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 250 bags Clover Seed, 13 tcs. Tongues, 58 tcs. Lard.

By the brig Barbarossa, for Barrow—25,544 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Stefanino, for Leith—31,539 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Main, for Bremen—16 cases Cigars, 100 cases Borax, 94 bbls. Potatoes, 15 cases Oil Peppermint, 2,110 bushels Corn, 165 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 2,660 bags Rye, 60 bales Leather, 197 bxs. Bacon, 357 cases Tobacco, 1 case Revolvers, 26 bales Skins, 50 bbls. Beef, 2 bxs. Musk, 72 bales Tobacco, 691 bales Cotton, 67 pkgs. Machinery, 8 bbls. Flour, 48 tcs. Casings.

By the brig Emelia, for Genoa—5,575 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Venus, for Cronstadt—260 logs Furniture Wood, 75 tons Logwood, 1,000 cases Extract Logwood, 75 cks. Quercitron Bark, 1,540 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Anna, for Elsinore—2,578 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Alwine, for Norkopping—1,948 bxs. Bacon.

By the brig Hail Columbia, for Cadiz—49 pks. Wine, 100 bxs. Extract Logwood, 87,600 Staves, 1 Gatling Gun, 8 bxs. Cartridges.

By the brig McMariner, for St. Jago—340 tons Coal.

By the bark San Sebastian, for Santander—1,020 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 350 cases Refined Petroleum, 10 pks. Lamps, 3,600 Staves, 17 pks. Bees-wax.

By the schr. C. A. Coulomb, for Aspinwall—513 tons Coal, 274 pieces Lumber.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 14—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92¼. Erie Railway Shares, 40¼.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 40¼@40½.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, to-day, is £204,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is a shade firmer; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8 13-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 7 15-16d.; do., do., shipped March and April, at 7 15-16d.; do., do., deliverable May and June, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 43s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 14.—Hops, £4 5s.@£4 10s. ₱ cwt., for American.

HAVANA, March 13.—Sugar, No. 12 Dutch Standard, 16@16½ reals ₱ arroba. Freights—Loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ box of Sugar, $1 25; ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $5@$5 25; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $3 50@$3 75; loading at ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $5 75@$6; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $3 75@$4. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 91@92 premium; short sight, currency, 94@95 premium; 60 days, gold, 110@112 premium; short sight, gold, 115@117 premium; on London, 136@140 premium; on Paris, 111@112 premium.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between WILLIAM M. LLOYD and CHARLES H. HAMILTON, under the name of LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM M. LLOYD only will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM M. LLOYD.
CHARLES H. HAMILTON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1874.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,
No. 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.
Cord and kindling wood; oak, hickory, and pine wood, in large or small quantities, of the very best quality. Orders by mail delivered with dispatch free of charge.
WM. L. WILLIAMS.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year **1903**, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF **$1,000** EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF **$1,000** AND **$5,000** EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

VERNAM & HOY

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 34 NEW ST.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,292,500 SEVEN PER Cent. Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,292,500 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872, and chapter 322, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894, ($1,292,500.)

Said stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see advertisement in the *City Record*. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York.

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.
A LIMITED AMOUNT
For sale by
L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK,
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible.
HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company for choice of Directors and any other lawful business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange place, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWENTY-FIVE SHARES of the Stock of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in the name of Alfred Bill. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.
EDWARD BILL, Administrator,
No. 47 Water st., New-York.

RAILROAD BONDS—TEN PER CENT., $6,000 per mile; first mortgage on running road and coal. Also, a few County and School Bonds, for sale by
SMITH & HANNAMAN, Indianapolis.
Reference, New-York National Exchange Bank.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

FOR SALE.

Jay Cooke & Co., claim against them of about $1,200. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

SUMS OF $10,000 TO $20,000 TO LOAN without bonus on improved and unimproved property centrally located. Counsel fees and commissions the only charges. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was was resolved that a Dividend of FOUR per Cent. on the capital stock of this company be paid on the 15th day of April next at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and that a Dividend of FOUR per Cent. on the outstanding Consolidation certificates of this company be paid on the same day at the same place.

The transfer-books for both capital stock and Consolidation certificates will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 20th of April next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES, 8TH AV., FROM 33d to 34th sts., and No. 282 9th av., the oldest and most extensive establishments of the line in the business. Storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description in separate closed compartments. Night patrol receives goods at all hours.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

DRY GOODS.

Silk Department.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, March 16, a fresh importation of BONNET

"CYCLOPE" Black Silks.

from **$2 50** per yard upward.

The latest tints in
DRESS AND TRIMMING SILKS,
from **90c.** to the richest qualities.
Cloth Shades in

Dress Silks.

Great bargains, at **$1 50** and **$1 75** per yard, worth $2 and $2 50.

On

Centre Counter of Rotunda

they will offer a replenished stock of **Grisaille, Steel,** and **BLACK AND WHITE SILKS** at the exceedingly low price of **$1** per yard.

Also, a complete assortment of
LYONS and PIM'S

Irish Poplins,

in the NEW SPRING COLORINGS. Prices very low.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
in **POPULAR GOODS,** as well as the latest **Novelties from Paris.**

Several hundred pieces
CANVAS ECRU BATISTE AND GRENADINES
will be offered at **40c.** per yard; last year's price 65c.
STRIPED BATISTE,
natural color, very strong, for SUITING or POLONAISE, at **30c.** per yard, value 50c.

25 cases SATIN-FINISHED **PRINTED PERCALES** at **15c.** per yard; excessively cheap, worth 25c.
25 cases

Standard Prints,

full MADDER COLORS, at **9c.** per yard.
Also, the balance of the lot opened last week at **7c.** per yard; **extraordinary bargain.**

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering a large assortment of **NOVELTIES** in

Camels' Hair Shawls,

Rich **Silk Poplin and Mohair**

DRESSES.

Embroidered Pique, Linen, and Lawn do.
ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED **SKIRTS**, choice styles.

LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S **UNDERWEAR** of every description.
CASHMERE, TRICOT, and **SILK**

Sacques, Jackets, and Polonaise,

very handsome.

HAMBURG EDGINGS and **INSERTIONS,**
COLLARS, SETS, &c.
Brussels Point Laces and Lace Goods.
LLAMA JACKETS, SHAWLS, &c.,
with an immense stock of

Trimming Laces

of every description.

Boys' Ready-Made Suits.

CHILDREN'S SUITS, at **$1 50** each.
CHILDREN'S BRAIDED LINEN SUITS, at **$1 50** each, upward.

They will offer a large invoice of **SILK SACQUES, JACKETS,** and **POLONAISE,** PARIS-MADE HEAVY CORDED SILK, *at just one-half last year's prices.*

Customers will find this an excellent opportunity for making purchases.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Ribbon Department.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer MONDAY, March 16,
150

Black Silk Sashes,

with RICHLY EMBROIDERED ENDS, at **$3** each—**scarcely half their value.**
BROCHE PLAID

SASH RIBBONS

at **$1.**

Pink, Blue, Cerese, and **Ponceau SASH RIBBONS,** in WIDE, HANDSOME QUALITIES, **75c.** and **90c.** per yard.

A JOB of various widths and colors, extra quality,

Trimming Ribbons

will be marked to clear at **5c., 10c.,** and **15c.** per yard—*only one-third their actual value.*

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Extraordinary Bargains

IN

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING

Rich Axminster,
Aubusson,
Indian,
Persian
and Berlin

CARPETS,

In one piece, various sizes and superb colorings, at about *one-half the price of last year.*

They have also largely replenished their popular stock of ENGLISH VELVETS at **$2 50** per yard.

Very best quality **English Tapestry Brussels** at $1 25 per yard.

A large assortment of the newest and most elegant styles produced of
FRENCH MOQUETTES,
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

American Moquettes.

ELEGANT DESIGNS, RICH COLORINGS, and the very best quality, at **extremely low prices.**

Extra Heavy **ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS,** 3-Ply and **Ingrain Carpetings, Rugs, Mats,** &c.

Housekeeping and Upholstery Goods.

LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, Napkins, Towelings, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c.,
At prices from twenty-five to fifty per cent. less than those of last year.

Also, every description and variety of elegant goods used for **WINDOW CURTAINS** and **FURNITURE COVERINGS.**

Elegant FRENCH and SWISS
EMBROIDERED CURTAINS
And **NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS**
at reduced prices.

A visit of inspection will satisfy the public of the extraordinary inducements offered to purchasers.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN

CAMEL'S HAIR & OTHER SHAWLS.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE GREAT REDUCTIONS WE HAVE MADE IN THE PRICES OF SHAWLS, AS SHOWN BY THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS:

Real India Camel's Hair, (filled centres,)	from	$125 00
India Shawls, (open centres,)	from	35 00
French Camel's Hair, (new designs,)	from	35 00
Broche Shawls, (long,)	from	16 00
Black Embroidered Shawls,	from	10 00
Reversible Ottoman,	from	3 50
Summer Shawls,	from	2 50
French Tissue Striped,	from	2 50
Shetland Shawls,	from	2 00
Berlin Shawls, (open worked,)	from	1 75

AND OTHER QUALITIES AND STYLES EQUALLY CHEAP, GOOD, AND SERVICEABLE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST. GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

GRAND SPRING OPENING
OF
FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS
AND
MILLINERY GOODS,
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874.

Our selections have been made with great care from the leading Parisian houses, and are offered, confidently believing that for style and elegance they cannot be excelled.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

The "Cachemire Sublime" Black SILK, warranted to wear, $2 per yard; brilliant satin finish for Spring wear. Other makes at very low prices.

Fancy and Colored SILKS, our new goods, 90c. and $1. New colors and designs in great variety.

Plain Colored SILKS, 25-inch, $2 per yard; fresh goods and new shades cheaper than any goods ever offered by us.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will offer, on MONDAY, March 16, in their
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
The largest and best assortment in the City of Ladies' and Childrens'
PIQUE SUITS, DRESSES, GABRIELS,
CLOAKS, WALKING COATS, &c., &c.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
WEDDING OUTFITS, AND
INFANTS' WARDROBES, &c.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders for DRESSMAKING, which will be executed in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will offer, on MONDAY, March 16, novelties in
REAL LACE GOODS,
Comprising

Valenciennes Ruffles, Bows, Ties, Scarfs, Capes, and Fichus; Guipure Lace Scarfs and Nets; Thread Lace Barbes, in new designs; Black Thread, Guipure, and Valenciennes Laces, Point, Point Applique, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs; Black Thread and Guipure Capes, Silk Illusion Veilings, &c.

Also, a splendid stock of Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings, Insertions, and Bands; Ruffilings, Neck Ruchings, Crochet Tidies, Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sleeves; Ladies' and Gents' Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Plain and Colored Borders; Silk Mufflers, Ties, Scarfs, &c., in all the latest novelties.

A fresh stock of the celebrated original
JOUVIN KID GLOVE,
in all the new Spring and Summer shades.

LLAMA LACE SACQUES!
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS!
LLAMA LACE SACQUES!
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS!

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

will open on MONDAY, March 16, the most complete stock of
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES
ever offered for sale in this City.

We will also open our Spring Importation of Striped and Plain-centre
OTTOMAN SHAWLS,
in new and elegant designs.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

will offer on MONDAY, March 16, a large stock of
IMPORTED WHITE GOODS,
comprising

Embroidered, Figured, and Corded Piques, French Organdie and Nainsook Muslins, Dotted and Figured Swiss, Plain and Striped Nainsook, Victoria Lawns, Soft-finish Cambric, India Twill Jaconet.

Also, a fine assortment of Swiss Muslin, Nottingham, and Real Lace CURTAINS and CURTAIN NETS, &c., &c., at very low prices.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; up town, Broadway, corner 33d st.—Arithmetic, Book-keeping, all English branches, $5 each; 25 Writing lessons, $2 50, day and evening. Ladies' department.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, PH. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY qualified to impart a sound education, with accomplishments, requires a situation; references exchanged. Address Medway, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, TRES RECOMMANDÉE, désirerait se placer dans une famille Américaine, qui s'en voyagerait en Europe pour accompagner des jeunes demoiselles. S'adresser à Mme. Goiard & Co., No. 525 6th av.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A STEAM floating derrick of a capacity for lifting ten tons. Sealed proposals for the above work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, March 17, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale Room No. 2 City Hall.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON

ARE OPENING DAILY NEW SPRING GOODS,

NEW GROS GRAIN RIBBONS.
Cheapest Sash Ribbons in the City!
TRIMMING AND DRESS SILKS,
500 dozens of WINDSOR and other NECK-TIES, at 20 and 25 cents.
IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW FANCY GOODS.
Another lot of HAMBURG EDGINGS "still cheaper."
1,000 DOZENS OF CORSETS—A SPECIALTY.

NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS.

PARASOLS, PARASOLS,

KID GLOVES.

All the new shades of our popular BUTTON GLOVE at 90 cents.
New pairs given when they rip or tear. WARRANTED.
1,000 dozens ONE BUTTON, 45 cents pair.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st., fifth block east from the Bowery.
Five minutes' ride from corner Broadway and Grand st. Desbrosses st. cars stop at the door.

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
NO. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st., New-York.

Opening of the most BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of IMPORTED SPRING FASHIONS. Ladies will find gratifying changes in walking costumes and full dress toilets. Patterns of them now ready. CLOTH MODELS given with each pattern, which shows just how to work by the pattern and how the garment will look when completed. They are PERFECT GUIDES.

SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR

Saves the skirt, loops it beautifully, makes a SHORT straight walking skirt of a "train" in a SECOND. You can raise the "train" clear from the walk and let it fall again while taking one step, or you can raise the skirt and keep it raised any desired length of time. You can change it from one dress to another in less than TWO MINUTES. It will save more than twenty times its cost in a single season. It is the ONLY SKIRT ELEVATOR that will allow the skirt to fall WITHOUT using your hands to pull down. See that you get "SMITH'S" Instant ELEVATOR, or you will be SORRY. Each elevator is stamped. Price 75 cents each. Mailed on receipt of price and TWO stamps. For sale everywhere. Agents wanted.

Address A. BURDETTE SMITH,
Post Office Box No. 5,055, New-York City.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, corner 19th st., will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Round Hats, Chips and Straws, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 18 and 19.

HATS AND CAPS.

ARCHER, THE HATTER.

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

SILK HATS A SPECIALTY.

FULTON ST., CORNER NASSAU, NEW-YORK.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this month, by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, *than ever before offered in New-York.* Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A GENTLEMAN, (MEMBER OF THE PROTestant Church,) who has had a long experience in conducting volunteer and quartet choirs, is open for a similar position, or would accept the baritone or bass part in a first-class quartet choir; is perfectly familiar with the Episcopal service; references first class, musically and otherwise. Address AMATEUR, Box No. 5,577 Post Office.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED varnish business of forty years' standing and in successful operation, will be sold on reasonable terms, as the subscriber wishes to retire from business. For further particulars inquire corner of Mulberry and Camp sts., Newark, N. J., from 9 to 11 A. M.
S. P. SMITH.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—TO RENT, THE popular mill known as the Manhattan Feed Mill Nos. 508 to 516 West 26th st. Machinery and all appurtenances in perfect order. The Mill has done a large and profitable business for the past eight years. The proprietors wish to retire from business; rent low. Apply on the premises on Monday.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A SASH and BLIND FACTORY in good order, on railroad at COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (five hours west of Albany,) for sale very low, or a share in it. A responsible buyer with means can have long time and loans to enlarge business. Address H. B. WALKER, Cooperstown, N. Y.

$3,000—WANTED—A PARTY AS PARTNER in a legitimate, safe, and permanent business that will give him a handsome income; references required and given; every satisfaction given upon an interview. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

TO LIQUOR-DEALERS.—A MAN WHO HAS for a long time been employed in New-England as traveling agent for the sale of liquors wants a situation in some New-York liquor house as traveling agent in New-England. Address J. L. S. LADD, No. 22 Central Wharf, Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time.
Send for circular.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN DOG.—IF RETURNED to No. 23 West 49th st., $2 will be paid.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
No. 21 Park row, New-York, and No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn, valuable mansion and nine splendid lots on Pacific st. and Atlantic av., between Brooklyn and Kingston avs.
Also, resale of valuable store property No. 122 3d av., (late Powers st.) three-story brick store, growing business property, and must be sold.
THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, four three-story and basement cottages, with improvements, Nos. 171, 173, 175, and 177 Ryerson st., near Willoughby av.; rented for $850 each.
Also, four lots in the rear of above.
THURSDAY, March 19, at 10:30 o'clock, at No. 689 Broadway, New-York,
Receiver's sale of the effects of the Bickford Knitting-machine Company.
TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
No. 98 Graham av., Williamsburg, corner Siegel st., to close estate of Gavert Witjen, deceased.
Also, No. 164 Ainsley st., No. 273 Ewen st., and other houses.
Also, lots on Park and Grand avs., &c.
MONDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Executor's sale of No. 25 Fulton st. and No. 206 Water st., New-York, to close estate of Hervey G. Law, Esq., deceased.
WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
Estate of H. G. Law, deceased.
Maps, &c., at office No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, NOS. 176 AND 178 CENTRE ST., TO CLOSE AND UNDIVIDED INTEREST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the two five-story brick buildings and lots situate on the easterly side of Centre st., between Canal and Hester sts., and known as Nos. 176 and 178 Centre st. Buildings have vaults under sidewalks. Lots together 49.4½ by 82 feet 7 inches.
Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 73 AMITY ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Edmund and Francis Hendricks, Trustees:
AMITY STREET.—The two-story and basement brick house and lot, situate on the north side of Amity st., between South 5th av. and Thompson st., and known as No. 73. Lot, 25x90 feet. J. H. & S. RIKER, Attorneys, No. 150 Nassau st.
Maps at office of auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
(Under direction of William C. Barrett, Referee,)
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874,
At 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Large brick house and extension and lot known as No. 328 Pearl st., near Dover st; lot 26x131 and 126.
Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
Ten three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone-front houses, just completed, on 92d st., between 8th and 9th avs.; one of the best streets on the west side, and within 250 feet of the Central Park, which it overlooks.
The recent improvements make the west side the most desirable part of the City, and when rapid transit is adopted, it will bring this property within a few minutes of the City Hall. The present means of access are the Eighth avenue cars and the Grand Boulevard.
Houses are 20x50, with all modern improvements; will be sold on liberal terms, and at a price that make them an undoubted investment. Apply to SIDNEY C. GENIN, office of James M. Hartshorne & Bro., No. 35 Broad st., from 12 to 3, or W. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine st.

EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR GERMAN THEATRE or Conservatory of Music; ground 81 by 95, north side of 18th st., 125 feet east of Broadway; building and lots for sale or to lease for ten or fifty years. Apply to
HOLMES BROS.,
No. 46 East 23d st.

18TH ST.
$18,000—Near Irving place, first-class high-stoop house, in perfect order. For sale very cheap.
ALSO,
50TH ST.
$28,000—Between 5th and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. For permits apply to S. C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE EXTRA-sized house No. 12 West 10th st., near 5th av. the house is 32 by 65, has fourteen sleeping-rooms, two parlors, handsome large-sized dining-room, music-room, and all conveniences of a first-class house. It will be sold furnished or unfurnished, or leased for a term of years; $40,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FIVE-STORY BRICK building, No. 191 Worth st., running through, with front on Mulberry st., and connecting with No. 158 Chatham st. Also, four-story brick building, 42 feet by 50 feet, with two-story brick stable in rear, Nos. 512 and 514 East 17th st.; has heating pipes and steam-engine and boiler. Apply to FOREMAN, No. 518 East 17th st., or to MELLEN & CO., No. 158 Chatham st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR BOTH OF FINE WELL-rented three-story high-stoop houses, No. 582 7th av., corner 41st st., and No. 584, adjoining, at junction with Broadway; is very desirably located for business purposes, and its prospective value very great; can be purchased at figures that make it a most desirable and first-class investment. WM. ELLIOTT & CO., No. 1,491 Broadway, near 45th st.

FIFTH AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT new house, No. 537 5th av., built by John H. Sherwood, finished in cabinet woods by Pottier & Stymus; house 30 by 94; lot 100; is one of the finest built houses on the avenue, and in centre of block; seventy-five per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 562 5th av., or on the premises.

FOR SALE.
A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST., a magnificent brown-stone private residence, 25x60, with extension; price, $80,000, including gas fixtures, mirrors, and library cases; terms easy. Address W. S., Box No. 114 Times Office.

FOR SALE—$26,000—WELL RENTED FINE FOUR-story high-stoop house, No. 586 7th av., at junction, and almost on Broadway, and opposite first-class hotel now erecting; is most desirably located for future and great improvements, and must shortly double its present value and price asked; must be sold this Spring. Owner, forenoons and evenings, No. 238 West 44th st.

A BARGAIN—THREE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses; all hard-wood finished; West 62d st., 184 feet west of Boulevard; corner, $27,000; other two, $23,000; also a first class four story brown stone at the Park entrance, No. 308 West 58th st. Apply to WILLIAM BEBELL, No. 308 West 58th st., builder and owner.

A VERY CHEERFUL RESIDENCE ON north side of 22d st., near 6th av., three story and large French roof; brick house 20.10x50; lot 100; in superb order; every room frescoed, papered, and painted to correspond; must be seen to be appreciated. For permits, apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 2½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A beautiful, new, well-built, substantial, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in fine order, on 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 20x60x100. Purchasers only need apply for permits, terms, &c., to owner, No. 48 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 17 and 18.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on the east side Park av., near 38th st., 17.4x65x80; hard wood finish, and in perfect order throughout; sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire for permits, &c., of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

FIFTH AV.—MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE INTERests, four-story brown-stone house, No. 675, opposite St. Thomas' Church; fine location, and house well built. To any one desiring a residence on 5th av. this offers a rare opportunity to purchase at a low figure. Permits of W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON 36TH ST., JUST west of and close to 5th av., about 17x60, lot 100, in complete order from cellar to roof; frescoed, &c., with mirrors, gas-fixtures, &c. For permits and particulars apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

CHURCH PROPERTY ON 57TH ST., NEAR Lexington av. Church with furniture and three full lots; the value of the lots only asked for all; Church cost upward of $8,000. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

JOHN S. PIERCE,
REAL ESTATE,
NO. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Entire charge taken of property.

FOR SALE—NEAR RESERVOIR SQUARE, 41ST st., a handsome four-story brown-stone front, complete in every particular. $27,000. Terms easy. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner of 8th av.

SIXTIETH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—FOUR-story brown-stone house, 20x55x102.2, frescoed and complete order throughout; terms and price will suit. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, room F, basement.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—NO. 114 WEST 44TH ST., three story, brown stone, high stoop, with modern improvements; house cosy; location good. Permits of W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, cabinet finished, No. 12 East 75th st. For sale, exchange or to let. PHILIP SMITH, 133 Seventh av.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—18 EAST 57th. 1, 19 East, 18 West 53d, 16 West 52d, 15 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 299, 584, 675, 781, 782. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

MADISON AV., CORNER 53D ST.—SUPERB, new, beautifully finished, well-proportioned, four-story high-stoop stone dwelling, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO AND A HALF-STORY frame house and lot No. 438 East 84th st.; all modern improvements; lot, 25x100. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, offers at a positive sacrifice, and on very easy terms, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on West 129th st., near 6th av. Boulevard.

A VERY NICE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 141 East 45th st., (formerly Gilford place,) all improvements; price $23,000. For permits apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

A BARGAIN.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house for sale in 45th st., near Broadway. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY—A VALUABLE PROPerty on west side of 8th av. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner of 8th av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET IN Brooklyn.—The mansion and eight lots of ground, No. 1,444 Pacific st., near Brooklyn av., and within a few minutes' walk of Atlantic avenue and Fulton street cars; the house has a greenhouse attached, and contains all the improvements; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and abundantly supplied with fruit; small stable and carriage-house on the premises. For terms, apply to the owner on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Possession immediately.

$1,000 CASH, $500 YEARLY UNTIL PAID for, will buy a three-story brick house; has bath, gas, stationary wash-tubs, &c.; well adapted for two families; price $7,500; convenient to ferries. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

AN ESTATE MUST SELL AT ONCE A NEW three-story brown-stone, No. 193 Lee av., Brooklyn; immediate possession; terms easy; a great bargain; only thirty minutes from Canal and Broadway. Apply to ALONZO GAUBERT, No. 107 Broadway, Brooklyn; to Mr. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE NAPA QUICKSILVER MINE.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, entered Feb. 3, 1874, the undersigned will receive proposals for the purchase of the Napa Quicksilver Mine until the 13th day of April next, inclusive. This mine, formerly known as the Oakville Quicksilver Mine, is situated in the Napa Valley, California, about sixty miles north of the City of San Francisco, from which it is accessible by rail in four hours and a half. The property is described in the deed to the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company from the Oakville Quicksilver Mining Company, as follows: All that certain mine, lead, or lode bearing cinnabar, known as the Oakville Quicksilver Mine, being one thousand feet in width by three thousand feet in length, as described in a certain patent issued to this company by the Government of the United States, dated March 15, 1872, which was recorded March 28, 1872, in the County Recorder's office of Napa County, California, in Book A, of Patents, page 254, a map of which property can be seen at the office of the undersigned. Two brick furnaces, as well as brick, iron, and wooden condensers, engine, boiler, &c., belong to the property, together with all the usual and necessary mining utensils. The mine has been in successful operation, and although the mining thus far has been confined mainly to the surface, sufficient depth has been obtained, however, to encourage the belief that rich ore remains below. In view of the present high price of quicksilver, this mine offers great inducements to those desiring to invest in mining property. Proposals must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the United States Trust Company of the City of New-York, of ten per cent. of the amount of the bid as a guarantee of performance in case of acceptance.
ALEXANDER G. BLACK,
Assignee of the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, bankrupt, No. 126 Pearl street, New-York City.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1874.

LARCHMONT MANOR, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, seventeen miles by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, half way between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck. Larchmont Manor has many charms for Summer living and suburban residence, situated on Long Island Sound, with extensive water front, bathing beaches, and a park with fine natural growth of forest trees. There are fourteen dwellings recently erected, and all will be occupied the coming season. Also, several beautiful cottages, just finished and for sale. The land and water surroundings are picturesque. Opposite are Sea Cliff and Glen Cove, with Sands' Point Light in view and Throgg's Neck. Boating, fishing, and yachting are among the pleasures of the place. Gentlemen who desire a pleasant home in close proximity to the City, with direct communication by twelve daily trains each way, are invited to look at this desirable property. The company are running horse cars between the depot and Manor, less than one mile.
For further particulars apply to
SILAS C. HERRING, President, Nos. 251 and 253 Broadway.
T. J. S. FLINT, Treasurer, No. 33 Broadway.
EDWARD PHALON, St. Nicholas Hotel, or of
WM. L. BARKER, Manager, Larchmont.

$100 LOTS AT THE FAMOUS GARDEN CITY PARK, immediately adjoining Mr. A. T. Stewart's gigantic enterprise. Only a few left. Get a map and examine with a view to investment. For a place of residence, the healthiest to be found. Commutation $75 per year; distance eighteen miles; near to 34th st. as Elizabeth, N. J., is. Four lots for $400, payable $20 monthly, or one lot $100, payable $5 per month. Every man, woman, boy, and girl can afford them. Daily excursion at 9:30 A. M. Ladies shown every courtesy. Go and see the property and be convinced of its merits. Maps free at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, a large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land; the place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever; fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hillside, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. Large photographs can be seen at Homer Morgan's. For further information apply to W. R. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—NOTICE TO LOT buyers of an increase in price. On and after March 31, 1874, the prices of the lots will be as follows: Lots on Burling and Smart avenues, $600 each; Bowne and Robinson avenues, $700; Union avenue and Main street, $800; First, Second, and Third streets, $75. All corner lots, $900. The Trustees are now contracting for the introduction of water. Flushing will shortly possess all the conveniences enjoyed in cities.
Maps can be had at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av.

POUGHKEEPSIE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, house No. 90 Market st., double, fourteen rooms, oak frame, clap-boarded over tongued and grooved siding, two stories and attic, 42x38, with conservatory, lot 120x300 with fruit trees and grape-vine; stable on rear; five minutes on sidewalk to Post Office. Market is the widest and one of the most fashionable streets of the City. Price, $14,000. Inquire of HENRY COFFIN, Administrator, No. 87 Maiden lane, corner Gold st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, OR TO EXCHANGE for City or country property, a beautiful island country seat, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., offering superior advantages for a most attractive Summer residence and unusual facilities for sporting purposes. This place is remarkable for its healthy and invigorating atmosphere. For full particulars and terms, which will be made easy, apply to JAS. E. MONTGOMERY, No. 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—THE residence of Mrs. McEvers on Staten Island, adjoining the property of the late Sir E. Cunard, one mile from Vanderbilt's Landing; house contains seven bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, &c.; the grounds consist of seven acres, laid out with fruit and shade trees; high situation, beautiful views; stable, coach-house, ice-house, &c.; terms easy. Apply to HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, No. 8 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES
FOR SALE AND TO LET.
Apply to E. C. CLARKE & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Long Branch, N. J.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—RIDGEWOOD, N. J., ON ERIE Road, one hour and ten minutes from New-York, a neat and convenient dwelling completed last Fall, containing nine rooms, with large attic and abundant pantry-room, with half an acre of ground, convenient to church and school, delightfully situated, and within five minutes' walk of depot. Address or apply to THOMAS T. WALTON, owner, Imperial Insurance Company, Nos. 40 and 44 Pine st., New-York.

TO SPECULATORS AND INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.—For sale, in Westchester County, thirteen miles from 42d st., near Mount Vernon Station, a most desirable property; 143 acres, with valuable buildings; desirable as a present residence, or for investment; a rare chance is offered, as the estate must be sold. Maps and full particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

FOR SALE—IN VILLAGE OF FAIRVIEW, N. J., two well-located nice frame houses, over two lots ground each, fine cellar, water in houses; twenty-five minutes from Chambers and 23d sts.; commutation $1 per week; about $3,250 or $3,500; terms easy; must be sold. OWNER, forenoons and evenings, No. 238 West 44th st.

STAMFORD, CONN.—STRAWBERRY HILL.—FOR sale, a very desirable place, with fine dwelling and out-building, and four acres tastefully laid out; the house, now occupied by the owner, is roomy and convenient, and can be had at an early day; about ten minutes' walk from depot; price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE CONTAINING eleven rooms, cellar, and land, at Far Rockaway, Long Island, near ocean and bay; only ten minutes from two depots; price, $2,500; terms to suit. Apply to G. C. NORTON, No. 85 Penn st., between Bedford and Wythe avs., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, pleasantly located, with about one acre of land, stable, &c., at Linden, N. J., on Pennsylvania Railroad, two and a half miles from Elizabeth; five minutes' walk from depot; thirteen rooms; terms easy. D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE, WITH ample grounds, filled with fruit and shrubbery, stable and outhouses, 163d st., (West Morrisania,) five minutes' walk from depot; will be sold at a bargain. D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway.

A CHEAP WESTCHESTER FARM, FIFTEEN miles from City Hall, four miles north of City boundary; thirty-two acres, fine house, barn, orchard, &c.; only $12,000; terms easy; a prime investment; a bargain. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

EMBARRASSMENT COMPELS OWNER TO sacrifice his beautiful place, with seven acres; healthiest location on Central Railroad; every way desirable for a business man; two depots convenient. Address SACRIFICE, Box No. 129 Times Office.

I HAVE THE CHEAPEST COUNTRY SEATS, farms, villa plots, and lots in Westchester County, for sale and exchange. J. J. COADY, No. 120 Park av. WESTCHESTER PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH FIVE ACRES OF land, for sale in Stamford, Conn., beautifully located, half mile from depot; abundance of fruit, &c.; price low. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, A NEW HOUSE OF fourteen rooms with all the improvements; lot 100x125 feet; within three minutes of depot. S. WINTRINGHAM, No. 63 Beaver st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON the Hudson River; also, several places at Stamford, Conn., to exchange for City or Brooklyn property. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COTTAGES OF TEN and fifteen rooms, modern improvements, very cheap. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT GREENPOINT, HOUSES AND LOTS at great bargains. Apply to D. B. TREADWELL, No. 79 Greenpoint av.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HANDSOME VILLA, 92 [illegible], corner of 8th av. and Lincoln place, (Degraw st.,) near the Park. J. LACY, No. 838 Broadway, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE, FURNISHED, FOR PRIVATE RESidence, first-class boarding-house or public institution; the residence of the late William Fox, situate on Southern Boulevard, (24th Ward,) two and a half miles from Harlem Bridge; five minutes' walk from Hunt's Point depot of New-Haven Branch Railroad, and in immediate vicinity of residences of Col. R. M. Hoe, William Smith Brown, and Thomas A. Vyse; house very commodious and in good order; conservatory, large barns, carriage-house, billiard-room, and other out-buildings; thirteen acres of land; near village and convenient to Long Island Sound; will be leased on favorable terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—FULLY FURnished, a commodious house on the Hudson, within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, from which there are hourly trains to Grand Central Depot and 30th st.; house contains twelve rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, laundry, and butler's pantry, in which are hot and cold water; an excellent carriage-house and stable, with water in also; ice-house filled, and spacious grounds, garden, &c. For further particulars apply to No. 114 5th av.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y. House thoroughly furnished, large lawn, and garden well-stocked with all kinds of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; ice-house filled; cows, and large quantity of poultry to go with the place; also, pew at Episcopal church; within fifteen minutes of boat or cars; rent, $800 per month. For further particulars address Box No. 3,245 New-York Post Office.

TO RENT—AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J., ON ERIE RAILway, one hour's ride from City, a pleasant place, consisting of a comfortable house with ten rooms, surrounded with large shade trees and a fine running stream in front, with about one acre of land, large barn and choice fruits in abundance, consisting of apples, pears, cherries, grapes, quinces, raspberries, currants, &c.; very healthy; no mosquitoes; a desirable place. Apply to A. H. WALTON, owner, Lenox Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, VIA CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, (fifty-two trains daily, half-hour from New-York,) a first-class house, Mansard roof, finely located, every convenience, thirteen rooms, beside laundry, bath-room, &c.; lot 110x180; street paved, sewered, and lighted; possession immediate if required; most of rent taken in board by two adults. Address Post-office Box No. 5,556, New-York.

TO BE LET—AT PORT CHESTER, WITHIN FIVE minutes of depot, a splendid residence, eighteen rooms, with all the modern improvements; stables, coach-house, &c.; fine garden and seven acres of land; great abundance of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. This is one of the most desirable locations in Westchester County, having a view of the Sound upward of twenty miles. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE, French roof, fourteen rooms, all the improvements, No. 287 Quincy st., between Nostrand and Marcy avs., Brooklyn; size of lot 75x200; carriage-house, hennery, and plenty of fruit in the season. Apply to J. G. JOHNSON, No. 450 Broadway, City.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FEW BLOCKS THIS side of Park, with side windows looking on 5th av., a four-story brick house, 25x65, lot 100 feet; fully furnished by Marcotte, and in complete order; will let to a private family for three years at $5,000. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 4,177.

TO RENT, AT VERY LOW RENT—A HANDsome furnished cottage at Newburg, on the Hudson, on Grand av.; four acres; stable, coach-house, &c.; house contains twelve to thirteen rooms. For full particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTtage, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A SMALL BROWN-stone house on 45th st., near 5th av.; thoroughly and very elegantly furnished, and in perfect order. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Post Office Box No. 771.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO let; all modern improvements; pleasantly located; corner of 5th and Peace sts.; near depot. Inquire of Real Estate offices there, or owner, No. 379 Pearl st.

TO LET—NO. 134 2D AV., THREE-STORY AND Mansard-roof high-stoop brown-stone house, all modern improvements and in perfect order. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LET—NO. 27 WEST 18TH ST., FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; first class in every respect. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LET—15 UNIVERSITY PLACE; FIRST-CLASS 3½ story high-stoop brick house; 20 rooms; all modern improvements. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LET AT ORANGE—A MODERN TWO-STORY and attic house with every convenience a few minutes' walk from junction. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, Nos. 24 and 26 Murray st.

COTTAGE TO RENT—AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J., one hour from New-York by Erie Railway; shade trees, shrubbery, garden, &c.; location very pleasant and healthy. Address C., Post Office Box No. 1,752.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—IN PERFECT order; rent from $1,200 to $5,000. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT FOR the season. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Agents for Long Branch real estate, Broadway, corner Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Banking Offices to Lease,
Formerly occupied by Jay Cooke & Co., corner of Wall st. and Nassau st. Prominent location; spacious offices. Would be rented together or separately, on favorable terms. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, 25X80, at No. 1,272 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.; also, store and basement, 25x90, at No. 1,162 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.; also, offices and studios in above buildings, arranged to suit tenants, or will give long lease of either building, at fair valuation. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BUILDING TO let for a term of years, No. 2 Union square, corner of 14th st. and 4th av., formerly occupied by the German Savings Bank; newly painted and frescoed, and in complete order; suitable for business purposes, dwellings and club-rooms; will be let by floors; terms easy. S. BURDETT HYATT, No. 94 East 10th st., or, No. 65 Wall st.

DESIRABLE STORE TO RENT IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A large and elegant store, 25x160 feet, with loft and basement, suitable for a large wholesale or retail business, particularly desirable for dry goods, carpets, clothing, or shoes; on the main street; no better location in the city. Address Drawer No. 14, Rochester Post Office.

TO LET—THE BUILDINGS NOS. 9, 11, AND 13 Stone st., for many years occupied as bonded warehouses; the building No 41 South William st., running through to Stone st.; the four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling-house, No. 133 West 44th st. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st.

A BUILDING WITH LARGE AND HANDSOME store, connecting with car factory, 40x20 feet, No. 111 East 9th st., near Broadway, to let for a term of years; formerly occupied by the American Church Press Company. S. BERDETT HYATT, No. 94 East 10th st., and No. 65 Wall st.

A LEASE IS OFFERED OF BUILDINGS, CORner of Broome and Mott sts., lately occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., 51x122 feet, six stories; can be divided, and if required steam-power furnished. For terms, &c., apply to A. KURSHEEDT, No. 44 7th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 54 MAIDEN lane, extending through to Liberty st., well located for drug business or other occupation requiring strong building. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 BROADway, store, basement and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—Five-story extra-wide building, average width about 33 feet, by depth of about 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 634 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars, apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE property, No. 46 East 14th st., third house west of Broadway; size 33x210, running through to 13th st.; suitable for a first-class business. Apply to J. R. FRANKLIN, on premises.

A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSE TO let in 25th st., near Madison square, suitable for a private family; rent moderate. Lists of houses, furnished and unfurnished. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 38x100. The lofts can be rented separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.—AT THE JUNCTION of 32d st., Broadway, and 6th av.; upper part consisting of three floors; suitable for any light business. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

TO LET.—A FINE, LARGE HOTEL ON BROADway, near 23d st., to lease at a reduced rent; for further particulars apply to HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

TO LET—42 UNIVERSITY PL.; MODERN IMPROVEments; gas and water; first floor for business purposes; third and top floors (flats) for residences. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, 744 B'way, (Astor pl.)

TO LET—NO. 19 JOHN ST., STORE AND BASEment; desirably located for jewelry business. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ROOMS ON SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of No. 763 Broadway, near Stewart's. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LET—LOFTS WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF NO. 34 EAST 14TH ST., corner of University place, on very reasonable terms. Apply to J. G. JOHNSON, No. 450 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS MODERN OFFICES IN THE building No. 744 Broadway. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LEASE—FIRST LOFT, NO. 19 MERCER ST., 25 by 85. Immediate possession. Apply to E. J. ALTHOUSE, No. 144 Greene st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TWO HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE HARNESS horse, over 15.3; other imported Irish bay saddle horse, 15½; both gentle. Inquire at 128 West 18th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

FIFTH AV.—LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED AS PARlor and bedroom; large closets, hot and cold water, baths, &c.; near Fifth Avenue Hotel; overlooks Madison square; most central locality in the City; suitable for two or three gentlemen or gentleman and wife; rent low to permanent occupants. Address or apply to A. P. LYON, Fifth Avenue Building, No. 180 5th av.

WE OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO families wishing elegantly furnished rooms and good board on European plan, at Grand Union Hotel, on Park av. and 41st st. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.
Handsomely-furnished parlor and room on second floor, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also, one square room; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st., elegant parlor floor; bath, closets, &c.; private table; fourth floor front and bedroom; terms moderate.

MME. ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., CAN now give two bedrooms and a parlor at reasonable rates to reliable people till May 1, with private table if desired. No. 14 East 31st st.

ONE ELEGANT THIRD-FLOOR FRONT room, and one on floor above, with first-class board; no moving in May. No. 304 2d av., opposite Stuyvesant square, between 17th and 18th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, in private families and first-class boarding houses, obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, including an elegant suite, with all conveniences, private bath, &c., &c.; private table if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.
Two large fine rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor, to let, without board. Family private.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Third floor, square room, handsomely furnished, with board for gentleman and wife. Terms moderate.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM; southern aspect; also a small one to rent, with board, to one or two gentlemen.

SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE THIRD FLOOR to rent, with board, together or separately, to gentleman and wife or two gentleman. No. 41 East 29th st.

5TH AV., NO. 164.
An entire floor to rent; six rooms; also, single rooms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide. C. BANTA, Assistant Supt. IRAD FULLER, Supt.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS accommodations for the Summer at Newport, R. I., can make arrangements with Mme. ROBINSON, for the above, at her residence, No. 14 East 31st st., New-York City.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FROM APRIL 1, BY A SINGLE GENtleman, a parlor and bedroom, with breakfast only, in a quiet, refined, private family; will be permanent if suited; the highest reference given and required; location preferred in vicinity of Union or Madison square. Address, stating terms, MERCHANT, Box No. 3,739 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY THREE ADULTS, mother, son, and daughter, from April 1st, in a private family; location, between Lexington av. and Eighth av., not below 34th st.; upper part of the City preferred; answers must state prices. Address JACKSON, Box No. 116, Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS, BY A gentleman and his wife, without children, a first-class, well-furnished house, with all modern improvements; not less than twenty-five feet wide; between Madison and 6th avs., and 23d and 34th sts.; will pay $5,000 rent for suitable accommodations; references unexceptionable. Address HOUSE, Post Office Box No. 1,471.

I HAVE 100 APPLICANTS FOR HOUSES in good location; $1,000 to $3,000; best reference. Owners please send their houses immediately. No. 120 Park av.

WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR, A FURnished cottage, within one hour's ride of the City; terms reasonable. Address J. W. CHAMPLIN, No. 11 Whitehall st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WE HAVE A GREAT MANY CALLS FOR houses to rent and for sale from 3d av. to 6th av., and above 14th st. Owners will please call or send full particulars to GEO. H. ALLISON & CO., No. 112 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BROOKLYN house. Principals only need call. E. A. CONDIT, No. 60 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, March 17.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, March 31.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS CAN be had, also laundresses and other good general house-work girls and women, German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swiss, French, American, Protestant, and Catholic, for City or country, to suit all; also good situations ready every day at the old respectable Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

A FRENCH LADY OF EXPERIENCE WOULD like to meet with a first-class American family, to wait on lady or grown children and sew; understands cutting and fitting; would like to travel; good City references. Address for two days Madame N. R., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A WIDOW OF AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN, COMpelled by necessity to exert her abilities for a living, would like to superintend the house of an honorable gentleman; one or two children not objected to; comfort and order insured. Address F. C., Box No. 118 Times Office.

A LADY WISHES COPYING OR WRITING of any description to do at home. Address Miss C., No. 313 West 23d st., New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl in a private family; would assist in other work; good City reference. Call or address Annie, No. 137 7th av., second floor front.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GERMAN girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid; first-class references; City or country. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl as cook, washer, and ironer; first-class references; City or country. Call at No. 94 East Houston st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY REQUIRING ASSISTance in the duties of her household can hear of a very reliable person, accustomed to the charge of servants and sewing; best reference. Call or address Widow Lady, No. 223 East 28th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER. — A NEW-ENGLAND LADY (widow) of culture and experience desires a position as house-keeper in a widower's family, hotel, or boarding-house. Address Mrs. L. D., Box No. 227 Times Office, for three days.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN as housekeeper, where her services are an equivalent for comfortable rooms for herself and son. Address Mrs. L., Box No. 127 Times Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, some more families and gentlemen's washing at her own home; can do all kinds of linen, fineries, and fluting; has the best of references. Call or address No. 242 West 47th st., between Broadway and 8th av., Room No. 10, second floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S NURSE, fully competent to take charge of a baby from birth and raise it on the bottle if required; has lived in first-class families in this City; permanent situation; best City reference as thorough nurse. Call on or address Protestant Nurse, No. 354 West 52d st., near 8th av., Monday and Tuesday.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 1:30 o'clock,
A SIGNIFICANT CHARITY PERFORMANCE for the BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF THIS CITY, will be given UNDER THE IMMEDIATE CONTROL of Mr. LESTER WALLACK and Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, with the sanction and support of the following ladies:

Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Mrs. L. Lorillard,
Mrs. W. B. Astor, Jr.,	Mrs. Theodore Moss,
Mrs. H. Appleton,	Mrs. P. Metcalfe,
Mrs. Lloyd Abbott,	Mrs. Noble,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	Mrs. F. Osgood,
Mrs. Bigelow,	Mrs. E. Raymond,
Mrs. W. Blodgett,	Mrs. S. B. Ruggles,
Mrs. W. Budd,	Mrs. J. Sherwood,
Mrs. D. C. Blodgett,	Mrs. A. T. Stewart,
Mrs. C. J. Blake,	Mrs. Paran Stevens,
Mrs. H. Bime,	Mrs. H. G. Stebbins,
Mrs. Doremus,	Mrs. G. T. Strong,
Mrs. C. M. Depew,	Mrs. Simms,
Mrs. G. B. Grinnell,	Mrs. A. L. Sewall,
Mrs. W. Garner,	Mrs. J. F. Stone,
Mrs. F. Gibert,	Mrs. L. Strong,
Mrs. Garrison,	Mrs. R. Schell,
Mrs. John Hoey,	Mrs. W. P. Talboys,
Mrs. D. A. Hawkins,	Mrs. W. R. Travers,
Mrs. N. S. Hancock,	Mrs. A. Taylor,
Mrs. Henry Hilton,	Mrs. Tilden,
Mrs. L. J. Jennings,	Mrs. Van Auken,
Mrs. Lawrence Jerome,	Mrs. Kearney Warren,
Mrs. Margarette Jones,	Mrs. Whitney,
Mrs. J. P. James,	Mrs. Lester Wallack.
Mrs. E. Kernochan,	

The managers take extreme pleasure in announcing the co-operation of Mme. PAULINE LUCCA and the following eminent artists, who have in the heartiest terms offered their services toward the very phenomenal cast of Sheridan's ever famous comedy of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, in many instances without regard to position, volunteering to insure a perfectness in the distribution which will be without parallel in this generation.
Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, (Mrs. L. J. Jennings,) who has consented to aid the good cause by returning to the stage for this particular occasion.
Miss FANNY MORANT, Mme. PONISI,
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Miss M. GRIFFITHS,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
Mr. G. L. FOX,

Mr. JOHN GILBERT,	Mr. CHARLES FISHER,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,	Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. HARRY BECKETT,	Mr. LOUIS JAMES,
Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT,	Mr. D. WHITING,
Mr. W. J. LEONARD,	Mr. F. CHAPMAN,
Mr. C. E. EDWIN,	Mr. BEEKMAN.

The members of the orchestra of each theatre, under the respective direction of Messrs. THOMAS BAKER and HARVEY B. DODWORTH, have also kindly volunteered their services.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS
Will consist of the following gentlemen:

Mr. JOHN GILBERT,	Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,	Mr. JOHN MOORE,
Wr. W. R. FLOYD,	Mr. D. H. HARKINS,
Mr. THEODORE MOSS,	Mr. CHARLES FISHER,

And the following
SCALE OF PRICES
has been adopted:
GENERAL ADMISSION to all parts of the house, $1. Reserved seats and private boxes, $3 to $15. Proscenium boxes, according to location.
Box-book open at Wallack's Theatre, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M., daily.
THEODORE MOSS, Treasurer.

GILMORE'S GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
LIEBHART, Prima Donna; LUMBARD, Prima Basso.
ARBUCKLE, LEFEBRE, COLBY.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1874.
The most interesting programme of the season.
Mme. LOUISE LIEBHART, the favorite Prima Donna, will sing the popular English military song, "The Dashing White Sergeant," with full military band accompaniment.
Mr. JULES LUMBARD, the splendid Basso, will sing the "Zu Felice," from Ernani, and "Let All Obey," from the "Enchantress."
ARBUCKLE, the eminent Cornet Soloist, will play Millard's "Waiting," and LEFEBRE, the unrivaled Saxophone Player, will render Balfe's "Heart Bowed Down," from the "Bohemian Girl."
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, Sixty-five distinguished performers, will play Weber's overture, "Preciosa," Flotow's "Stradella," the "Southern Life Galop," and several interesting and popular selections.
Conductor....P. S. GILMORE
MR. GEORGE W. COLBY....Pianist
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
May be had at the Armory.
The friends of the Regiment and the public generally, patrons of the promenade concerts, will find the programme of Monday evening the most interesting yet given at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Overture, Euryanthe....Weber
Eine Faust-Symphonie....Liszt
1. Faust. 2. Gretchen. 3. Mephistopheles.
For grand orchestra, tenor and chorus for men's voices.
The tenor solo by Mr. J. GRAFF.
Chorus by the TURNER LIEDERTAFEL, under the direction of Mr. HENRY GREINER.
Symphony, No. 5, C minor, op. 69....Beethoven
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 19, AT 2:30,
A GRAND PUBLIC REHEARSAL
will be given of the above programme.
Admission tickets to the rehearsal, 75 cents.
Reserved seats, $1.
Admission to the Symphony Concert as usual.

MRS. WALTER C. LYMAN WILL LECTURE to ladies, at ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY, MARCH 16, at 4 P. M. This lecture will be SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED with elegantly colored views, drawn from nature, thrown upon a large screen by the aid of a stereopticon, displaying the circulation in the lungs, liver, and kidney, blood corpuscles, greatly enlarged, showing both healthy and diseased conditions. Many hints on the preservation of health, of great value to those who have the care of children, as well as adults, will be given.
Admission 50 cents to all parts of the house. Tickets at Gurley's book store, under "Hall."
This lecture will be followed by a course of three lectures, given in the lecture-room of Association Hall, in the following order: TUESDAY, March 17, 2:30 P. M., "Respiration;" "How to Strengthen the Lungs;" "Cure of Consumption," &c. WEDNESDAY, March 18, 2:30 P. M., "Digestion;" "How to Prevent Dyspepsia;" "Causes of Liver Complaint," &c. THURSDAY, March 19, 2:30 P. M., "Heart Disease;" "How to Detect it;" "Its Cause," &c. Tickets for the course of three lectures, $1. Single admission, 50 cents. FRIDAY, March 20, 2:30 P. M., EXTRA PRIVATE LECTURE, illustrated by stereopticon.
Admission 50 cents.

STEINWAY HALL. WEDNESDAY.
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT OF
Miss ISABELLA BRUSH,
on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18,
prior to her departure for Europe, on which occasion she will have the assistance of
M. VICTOR MAUREL, the eminent baritone;
Mr. S. B. MILLS and Miss LINA LUCKHARDT, the renowned pianists;
Mr. CARL VERNER, violoncellist.
AND OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS.
Tickets of admission, including reserved seat, $1. Can be obtained at all the principal music stores and at Steinway Hall.

THE ENGLISH GLEE CLUB OF NEW-YORK, consisting of Miss BEEBE, Miss FINCH, Messrs. BUSH, ROCKWOOD, BECKETT, and AIKEN, will give their second and LAST EVENING of ENGLISH GLEES at De Garmo's Hall, 5th av., corner of 14th st., on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $1 50 each, to be obtained at Rockwood's, No. 839 Broadway, and at the door.

DRAMATIC FRENCH READINGS,
by
PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
MONDAY MORNING, AT 11.
OPPOSITE BOOTH'S THEATRE.
One vacant hour for private lessons.

LECTURES.

A LADY WILL LECTURE ON "TRUTH THAT Brings Good Tidings to All People—Light Will Come"—on THURSDAY EVENING, March 19, 1874, at Robinson Hall, No. 18 East 16th st. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8. Tickets, 25 cents. Come and hear.

A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., OF THIS CITY, will lecture before the Young People's Union, of the Twelfth street Reformed Church, Brooklyn, MONDAY EVENING NEXT. Subject—PHYSICAL DUTIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, as first-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly; two years' good City reference. Can be seen at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 232 5th av., corner of 27th st., or address W. E. P.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; married, no family; thoroughly understands his business; four years' City references from last employer; City or country. Call or address James, No. 26 Lexington av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN COACHMAN (single) in City or country; many years' experience with race horses; best of reference; three years' experience in this City. Address H. B., No. 203 West 17th st., near 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; is entirely competent in every respect; has satisfactory reference. Address M. B., care Brewster & Co., No. 84 5th av., corner 14th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO UNDERstands his business thoroughly in all its branches; has held first-class places in Europe and this country; sixteen years' experience in the business; good references as to ability. Address S. R., Box No. 240 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED; NO children; age thirty years; understands the management of green and store houses, graperies; all kinds of gardening; three years' references from last place; wishes a situation accordingly. Address H. S., seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGlishman; is willing to take care of a cow or horse; good references. Address G. Hardwick, Bergen Point Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED, aged forty; understands his business in all its branches; three years' good references. Address E. Mathews, Bergen Point Post Office, N. J.

TO GENTLEMEN.—COMPETENT FARMER; Scotch; disengaged; no family; best recommendations. Call at No. 67 Nassau st., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; SPEAKS English; two years' references from present employer; no objection to travel. Address Gaston, Uptown Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT colored man as waiter or driver; efficient in either capacity; excellent reference from last employer. Call or address No. 134 West 29th st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion in any capacity; is of good business habits and speaks English fluently. Address A. A., Box No. 129 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. TO-NIGHT.
Corner 8th av. and 23d st.
, The sale of choice reserved seats opens TO-DAY at 12 o'clock. Admission tickets, 50 cents. Secured chairs, 50 cents and $1 extra. Carriages should be ordered for 10:30. Overture at 8.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, March 15,
SIXTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT.
The entertainment prepared for TO-NIGHT will be of great excellence, the distinguished violinist,
HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
having been induced to forego his contemplated visit to South America. His selections are extremely brilliant.
GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND
also appear, and the principals of the
GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY,
with an effective chorus, afford the vocalization.
MISS ISABELLA BRUSH,
the charming American soprano, makes the occasion her leave-taking prior to her departure for Europe.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Grand March, "Tannhauser"....Wagner
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
2. Solo for Saxophone, introducing "Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer" and "Last Rose of Summer"....Lefebre
Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE.
3. Jewel Aria, "Faust"....Gounod
Miss ISABELLA BRUSH.
4. Violin Solo, "Concerto in E Minor"....Mendelssohn
M. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
5. Symphony No. 3, "Scotch," two movements....Mendelssohn
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
6. Finale, three act, "Martha"....Flotow
Artists GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY, with FULL CHORUS.
PART II.
1. Overture, "Preciosa"....Weber
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
2. Terzetto from "Atilla," "Je sol quest Anima."....Verdi
Miss ANTONIO HENNE, Mr. JACOB GRAF, and Mr. EDWARD VIERLING.
3. Solo for Cornet, "Arie et Varie Brillante"....Hartmann
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
4. Song, "Where'er I Go"....Abt
Mr. JACOB GRAF.
5. Solo for Violin, "Di tanti Palpiti"....Paganini
M. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
6. Brindisi, "Lucretia Borgia"....Donizetti
Miss ANTONIO HENNE.
7. FINALE, three act, "Ernani"....Verdi
Artists GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY and FULL CHORUS, accompanied by GRAND ORCHESTRA and military band.
SUNDAY, March 22, EIGHTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 30 cents.
FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.
THIS WEEK
the celebrated
MARTINETTI FAMILY
of pantomimists, ten in number, the legitimate successors of the renowned old New-York favorites,
THE RAVELS!
who will appear in two grand comic pantomimes; first,
HARVEST HOME;
Or, THE FOUR LOVERS,
which will be followed by a grand olio entertainment, including a new Spanish ballet d'action, arranged by Mons. Grossi, maistre, introducing the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, and entitled,
A HOLIDAY FESTIVAL IN ANDALUSIA!
After which the MARTENS FAMILY, WILSON BROTHERS, &c., in their great acts, and the whole entertainment terminates with the second capital pantomime, of military character and irresistibly funny, called
THE CONSCRIPT!!!
During the representation, a French quadrille, vivandiere march and drill, and realistic battle field-scenes.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK.
103d to 110th
PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,
LED ASTRAY,
By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.	SATURDAY, March 21, at 1:30, — 16TH MATINEE — OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

THE GRAND CHARITY BENEFIT
IN AID OF THE SUFFERING POOR OF THIS CITY, WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
Thursday, March 19, 1874.
Boxes and seats can now be secured at the box-office of Wallack's Theatre.
Particulars of performance will be given in future announcements.

NO. 624. OLYMPIC. NO. 624.
VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE.
Opens 7. Curtain 7:45.
NEW ERA OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The renowned Berger Family in new acts and musical novelties.	The world's greatest humorist, Sol Smith Russell, showing the funny side of humanity.	The peerless character artists, J. McAndrews, Sheridan and Mack, in roaring varieties.	The inimitable specialists, Mlle. Gazetta, Cora Adrienne, Minnie Maddem, Russian Gymnasts.

A host of popular artists. Every EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, 2 o'clock. Concluding with J. J. McCloskey's new sensational local drama of THE ARABS OF NEW-YORK. Admission, Family Circle, 30 cents; Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, Balcony, and Orchestra, $1.

STEINWAY HALL. REHEARSAL.
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 19, at 2:30,
REHEARSAL—PUBLIC REHEARSAL
OF THEODORE THOMAS'
FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Admission to the public rehearsal, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. Can be had on and after Monday at the box-office of Steinway Hall; Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, where programmes can also be had.

A CARD.
THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
(formerly at No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th av.,)
Now at No. 5 EAST 14TH ST., near 5TH AV.,
next door to Delmonico's,
and BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 COURT ST., near State,
IS OPEN DAILY,
from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., for the reception of pupils in all branches by the most eminent professors at moderate prices. The CONSERVATORY REMAINS OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

PALETTE.
KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, NO. 6 EAST 23D ST.
The third annual exhibition of the Palette Art Association is now open daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 8 till 10 P. M., until March 30, 1874.
Admission free. WM. HOLBERTON, Chairman Art Committee.

CHOICE SEATS AND BOXES FOR THE OPERA, opera bouffe, all theatres and concerts, at the Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel, 5th av., 46th and 47th sts.

BANJO, song and dance, jig and clog dancing taught. DOBSON, 213 Thompson st., near Bleecker st.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Want FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS.
Only those accustomed to work on high-cost silk need apply.
Also,
FIRST-CLASS CLOAK-MAKERS.
Wages paid weekly. Only experts need apply at 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Want operators on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, (propelled by steam) on SUITS and WHITE WORK. Only superior workwomen need apply at 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

CANVASSERS WANTED—FOR AN OLD AND well-known popular technical weekly; liberal commissions paid, and a good income sure to persons acquainted with such business, particularly if they have connections with mechanics, manufacturing, or metallurgical trades. Address, with references, C., Box No. 113 Times Office.

BOY WANTED.—A BOY OF FIFTEEN OR SIXteen years of age, who writes a good hand, is ready at figures, and resides with his parents, is wanted in the office of a wholesale hardware establishment. Address, stating reference and age, in handwriting of applicant, M. W. & CO., Box No. 112 Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK, ONE who understands every branch of her department, a middle-aged person preferred; very best of City references required. Apply at No. 161 Madison av., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Want a first-class CARPET-CUTTER; one having City experience preferred. Apply at Manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PARTY TO ASSIST IN the management of a large wholesale ribbon department. Apply by letter, with references, or personally to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Chambers st.

WANTED—A VALET WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands his business; first-class references required. Address by letter, THOS. F. MEDLEY, Union League Club, New-York.

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL DRY-goods business wanted at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Proprietor and Manager
CHARITY!!
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
A PRONOUNCED AND ELECTRICAL SUCCESS.
Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian Charity,
Under the sun!
O! it was pitiful!
Near a whole city full,
Home, she had none.
—Hood.
CHARITY!!
GILBERT'S GREAT DRAMA OF LIFE.
Received nightly with such alternate raptures of laughter, applause and tears, and so much enthusiasm at the fall of the curtain on every act, by crowded fashionable and delighted audiences, as to compel the postponement of all novelties until every one has seen this truly great and intense drama.
Dr. Athelney....Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney....Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey....Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
Fred. Smailey....Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington....Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. Skinner....Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler....Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh....Miss ADA DYAS
Eve....Miss SARA JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett....Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Caroline....Miss GRIFFITHS
ACT I.—A Brand from the Burning!
ACT III.—Hunted Down!!
ACT IV.—The Tramp and her Protectress are Quits.
CHARITY MATINEE
SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST ONE.

ACADEMY. NILSSON—LES HUGUENOTS.
Positively last week (but two) of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, March 16, at 8.
TENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE SEASON
(LAST TIME)—LES HUGUENOTS—NILSSON.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as VALENTINE.
Mlle. ALICE MARESI, Miss A. L. CARY, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI.
Grand chorus and powerful orchestra.
Bohemian dance in the third act by Mlle. MILLON.
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor E. MUZIO
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8,
(Last time)—IL TROVATORE—NILSSON.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as LEONORA.
CARY, CAMPANINI, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, at 8 o'clock.
(LAST TIME)—LA TRAVIATA—NILSSON.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as VIOLETTA.
CAPOUL, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA, &c.
SATURDAY, March 21, at 1:30 P. M., AIDA.
Last grand Aida matinée, and final performance this season of AIDA.
Matinee Prices—Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra, (all parts.)
Seats and boxes for all the above now at Academy, at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at 114 Broadway.
In active rehearsal, and will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, March 23, at 8 o'clock, with entirely new scenery, superb costumes, appointments, &c., augmented chorus, increased orchestra, &c., &c., Richard Wagner's opera,
LOHENGRIN.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30—commence at 8 o'clock.
TWENTY-FIRST WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1874,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
will be presented Sheridan's fine comedy of
THE RIVALS.
Sir Anthony Absolute....Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Lucius O'Trigger....Mr. John Brougham
Bob Acres....Mr. Harry Beckett
Capt. Absolute....Mr. E. Arnott
Falkland....Mr. J. W. Carroll
David....Mr. E. M. Holland
Fag....Mr. C. E. Edwin
Thomas....Mr. J. W. Leonard
Lydia Languish....Miss Jeffreys-Lewis
Mrs. Malaprop....Mme. Ponisi
Julia....Miss Dora Goldthwaite
Lucy....Miss Estelle Rowe
RIVALS MATINEE SATURDAY, MARCH 21, at 1:30.
NOTICE.—The performances of the RIVALS must be limited to SIX, in consequence of the promised production of
CENTRAL PARK and THE VETERAN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
ENGAGEMENT
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY OF THE DISTINGUISHED DRAMATIST AND ACTOR, DION BOUCICAULT,
Who will appear (for the first time in this City in fourteen years) on MONDAY EVENING, March 16, 1874, in his characteristic and truthful delineation of
MYLES NA COPPALEEN,
in his own beautiful drama, in three acts, entitled
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
or,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
Supported by the whole strength of the dramatic company, comprising a cast of unusual brilliancy and power.
THE DRAMA WILL BE PRESENTED WITH NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, BY MR. THOMAS A. GLESSING.
CHARACTERISTIC MUSIC by Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER.
MECHANICAL EFFECTS by Mr. BENSON SHERWOOD.
PROPERTIES AND CALCIUMS by Messrs. DEUEL and SCOLLON.
Seats secured in advance at the Theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

COLOSSEUM,
(Entertainments of Lectorium. — Novelties of Grand Arcade.)
BROADWAY and 35th st.,
opens 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
LAST WEEKS OF
PARIS IN 1848 BY MOONLIGHT,
soon to be replaced by evening displays of
LONDON IN 1874 BY NIGHT,
with daily matinées of LONDON IN 1828 BY DAY. Admission $1; no extras.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
14th st. and 6th av.
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, Jr....Lessee and Manager.
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
C. A. CHIZZOLA....Director.
LAST NIGHTS
of the
Immensely successful Parisian sensation,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
With
AIMEE....as....CLAIRETTE ANGOT
Assisted by all the powerful company.
MUSICAL CONDUCTOR....M. C. VON GHELE
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVENING AT 8. ONE WEEK ONLY OF Mr. J. J. WALLACE in his own Drama, THE MAN FROM AMERICA.	ALICE HARRISON, AFTERNOON AT 2, Dr. Robinson's Dramatization of his own Story in N. Y. Weekly, NICK WHIFFLES; or, the TRAPPER GUIDE.

MONDAY EVENING, 23D, Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON in RUM; Or, THE CRUSADE OF TEMPERANCE.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
The public is most respectfully informed that
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
has entirely recovered from her indisposition. She will positively appear
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,
in her unsurpassable rôle of
AZUCENA, in the opera of IL TROVATORE.
POPULAR PRICES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.
The brilliant young American comedian,
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
in the charming Idyll of Life in the West,
DAVY CROCKETT.
Miss ROSA RAND....as....ELEANOR VAUGHN
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

EXHIBITION OF 150 SUPERB PAINTINGS, belonging to Mr. Charles L. Frost, now open at Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av.
The entire receipts of the exhibition for the benefit of St. John's Guild.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION.
SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,
No. 19 John st.,
About to remove to their new store, No. 678 Broadway, will offer their entire stock of silver-plated ware at No. 19 John st. for sale at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, March 18, 19, 20, and 21. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock A. M. A rare opportunity is now offered to dealers, hotel proprietors, housekeepers, and steam-ship owners to lay in their supplies. The assortment embraces every article in the line known to the trade, including tea-sets, coffee urns, salvers, cake baskets, butter dishes, plated table cutlery, casters, ice pitchers, goblets, fruit dishes, tureens, vases, napkin rings, water coolers, &c., &c., &c., all manufactured in their own works in Wallingford, Conn., and warranted extra heavily plated and first class in every respect.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post Office. Horse Auction Branch, Nos. 19 to 25 13th st., near University place.

ASSIGNEE STOCK.
GREAT SALE OF PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES.
ARCH. JOHNSTON will sell on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., 125 fine pier, mantel, bar-room, and dressing glasses, toilet mirrors, &c., being the stock of an extensive dealer, and suitable for the trade and others.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—The undersigned gives notice that he will sell at public auction, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store numbered 341 Grand street, in the City of New-York, the store fixtures and entire stock of merchandise, consisting of millinery, &c., belonging to the estate of said bankrupts now contained in said store.—Dated March 6, 1874.
J. D. ADAMS, Assignee of said Bankrupts.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below usual prices.
J. M. [illegible]
Depots, No. 603 6th av. and No. 1,[illegible] Broadway.

STREET CLEANING.

CLOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Continued from First Page.

to it, and there might be ten thousand other contracts that expired which he had not seen; as far as he was called upon to act it was his duty, as contractor, to inform himself of the existence of contracts; if he knew any money was due it would be his duty to examine the contract; he inquired of Mr. Gott, the Clerk, if there was any money due, and he replied that he did not know of any; he did not think that contract was in his office, and the reason he knew nothing concerning it was because his attention was not called to it.

Gen. Barlow observed that when he made an inquiry at the office, he obtained all information in reference to the contract.

The witness continued to say that last Summer, when they were dumping on the Long Island property, he did not know that they could dump on that of Mr. Pidgeon. Mr. Pidgeon then offered $40,000 for it, but now he would not give anything, and said they might dump it there if they pleased. When they took charge of the street-cleaning the desire was to have them thoroughly cleaned, and every time he saw Capt. Thorne he impressed it upon him. The board passed a resolution directing Capt. Hyatt to appear here, but Mr. Charlick was particularly innocent of his whereabouts, and did not know that the committee wanted him under examination.

Q.—Do you know how much the Board of Apportionment appropriated for street-cleaning expenses in 1873? A.—I think it was $1,000,000.

Q.—How much more than that sum was expended in 1873? A.—The board didn't expend more than was appropriated.

Q.—Don't you know that more than $1,000,000 was expended in 1873 for street cleaning? A.—I don't know of my own knowledge.

Q.—You are the Treasurer of the board? A.—Yes; but I don't know that I am specially charged with the details of this matter.

Q.—Well, do you know that in 1873 you didn't pay out more than the appropriation? A.—No, I don't.

Q.—There was $1,000,000 appropriated, was there not? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you have paid out more than $1,000,000 for the year's services. A.—Yes; I think a little more.

Q.—Don't you know that over $50,000 has been paid from the appropriation for 1874 for work done or said to have been done in 1873? A.—I believe there was something of that sort.

Q.—Your own books show that for the year 1873 you spent over $56,000 for removal of ice and snow from the streets. Was that spent in 1874 or 1873? A.—It was spent in 1873, but paid out of 1874. There had been a deficiency since the beginning of 1873, and, it went over as a debt due from the department.

Q.—Your own accounts show that the whole amount spent in 1873 was over $50,000 in excess of the appropriation. A.—I don't know that that is so. I think you will find in Mr. Gott's accounts that a large amount of that money was spent in the Winter of 1872. That account is from Jan. 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874. It does not include the amount spent for removals of snow and ice.

Q.—Well, that was $2,000? A.—You say so.

Gen. Barlow—I think that as you don't seem to know much about the accounts of your own department, the least you can do is to accept the statement of other parties. Don't you know that in the balance of 1873, for which you served, you spent what was remaining on hand from the appropriation of that year, and $50,000 besides, out of the appropriation of 1874? A.—No. That, or a part of it, was the proceeds from the sale of manure and other stuff.

Q.—That amounted to $45,000. Don't you know that in addition to the $1,000,000 and the $45,000 belonging to 1873, you paid $50,000 and odd out of the appropriation for 1874? A.—I believe it was an amount something like that.

Q.—That made, then, about $1,095,000 paid for 1873. Don't you know that the charter forbids the expenditure for any public purpose of more money than is appropriated for such purpose? A.—I don't think we spent any more than was allowed us, and when the money was spent we stopped paying out.

Q.—Was it by stopping the work that you did so? A.—I can't say that I stopped it. There were five members in the board, and there were two of them that I certainly didn't control. I don't know that we expended any more than was originally appropriated to us or subsequently promised. When I saw that they money was about spent I called on the Board of Apportionment and told them about it, and they said the streets must be cleaned, and that they would see that the amount of money necessary was to be forthcoming.

Q.—How much did they promise you. A.—I don't remember—whatever was necessary.

Q.—You got $25,000 from them first, and then $75,000, making, in all, $100,000? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, how much more than that was promised you? A.—As much as was necessary.

Q.—Who promised you that? A.—The board.

Q.—Well, who did you see or who gave you the promise? A.—Well, I think the Mayor, Controller Green, and Mr. Wheeler. I am not sure about whether I saw Mr. Wheeler.

To Mr. Andrews—I am under the impression that it was only the least objectionable portions of the stuff that was used in filling at Ninety-sixth street and the East River.

Q.—Who gave permission to have this stuff dumped on Mr. Pidgeon's lots, at Newtown Creek? A.—I think it was Commissioners Russell, Duryee, and Gardner. I generally instructed the Superintendent or inspector that it was the first duty of the bureau to keep the streets clean.

By Mr. Eastman—Well, do you know the condition of Mulberry street, and that many streets in the Fourth Ward, are in a very dirty, filthy condition to-day, in consequence of the throwing of garbage into the streets? I have been through there, and stood and talked with the policeman on duty in relation to it. I have seen the policeman walk past it and take no notice of it whatever.

Mr. Charlick—Did the policeman see it thrown there?

Mr. Eastman—I don't know, but there was the stuff lying there.

Mr. Charlick—That's where the trouble is. The only way to catch them is to put a policeman in front of those tenement-houses all day. That is the difficulty of enforcing the ordinance, that the complaining officer must see it done.

By Gen. Barlow—Well, can't the officers, by reasonable inquiry, find who threw the garbage there? A.—No. I don't think they can.

Q.—Well, if there was a dead baby found in a garbage-box, don't you think the officers, by a little diligent inquiry, could find out who put it there? A.—Yes, I dare say they would.

Q.—Well, why could they not also ascertain who puts garbage there? A.—Well, the putting of a dead baby there would be a more serious affair, and would be considered more worthy of effort to discover it.

Mr. Andrews—Well, if a dead baby was found there there would be a Coroner's inquest held, but it wouldn't pay to hold an inquest on every bucketful of garbage thrown into the street.

Q.—Mr. Charlick, have you ascertained what revenue the City may derive from the sale of bones, rags, &c., from the dumps? A.—The idea of separating that stuff and making it a source of revenue to the City is absurd, and I don't pretend to say that I shall attempt to carry it out. There have been so many statements of that kind that I summoned all the inspectors before me, and swore them on an iron-clad oath that all the statements in reference to this subject before the committee were false.

Q.—You say that dumping has just been resumed on Francis Pidgeon's property at Hunter's Point? A.—Yes; I understand so. It is taken there, I hear, because it is the most convenient place to put it at present. Pidgeon is not paying anything for it, and when Capt. Thorne went to him about it, Pidgeon said Thorne might dump the stuff there if he wanted to, but he was not going to pay for it. Last Summer Mr. Thorne told me it was an expense of $200 a day to take this stuff to Coney Island and dump it overboard. I remember asking myself about employing two scows to take stuff down there, and the lowest estimate was $40 a day for the two, the department to take the responsibility in the event of losing the scows in rough weather.

James McMillan, contractor, was next called for the defense, and testified that it was about as easy to dump stuff and carry it a distance of twenty-five to fifty feet in barrows, as it was to throw it ten feet with shovels in landing it.

Mr. Andrews—On the same principle that a horse can travel further in a day on a hilly road than he can on a dead level, by bringing different sets of muscles into action?

Witness—I suppose so. I would prefer not to say what I think it would be worth, as I am at present a bidder for a contract; street dirt would be of no use to me, but I suppose it would be valuable to many other men.

Mr. Andrews here introduced citations from the annual report of the Board of Health for 1870, showing that at the time Brown had the contract to clean the streets at $478,000 per year, an extra appropriation of $250,000 was made for him.

Gen. Barlow—You don't mean to claim, Mr. Andrews, that what it cost or what was done in the old Tammany arrangement is any guide as to what should be paid or done now.

Mr. Andrews—I don't know that that Board of Health was considered an old Tammany arrangement; besides this was under a private contract.

Prof. C. A. Chandler, M. D., was next sworn, on behalf of the Police Board, and proved a terrible witness to the inefficiency of the Street-cleaning Bureau. He said: I am a Health Commissioner and President of the Board of Health. I have brought with me some papers relative to street-cleaning and taken from the minutes of the transactions of the board. The Doctor then, in response to Mr. Andrews, read the proceedings of the board from about Jan. 25 to Feb. 23, 1874, showing that as a sanitary measure the Health Board had requested the Police Board to prevent any more dumping from going on at Ninety-sixth street and East River, under the Jones and McQuade arrangement, and that the Health Board had to admonish the Police Board four or five times on the subject before they obeyed the request. Also, that then it was heeded only when the Health Board threatened to bring suit against the former board.

Gen Barlow asked the object of introducing this testimony.

Mr. Andrews replied that it was to show that the Police had been driven from the dumping ground by the Health Board. Gen. Barlow said he could not see the relevancy of showing what had taken place a month ago as explaining or modifying the incompetency or mismanagement of a year ago.

Dr. Chandler resumed. The Health Board was under the weekly necessity of pointing out to the Police Board that the streets, or some portions of them, were very urgently in need of cleaning.

To Gen. Barlow—I think the streets are not as clean as they should be kept. We have always notified the Board of Police when they must discontinue dumping in the City limits, but they don't always take notice of our notifications. Recently we had to threaten them with an injunction in regard to this Ninety-sixth street property. The four blocks of street in the middle of which I live are swept and kept very clean, but it is done at the private expense of the residents who pay $40 a month for the work. The length of these four blocks is about half a mile, and they are kept [illegible] clean. I should be sorry to find the street-cleaning business assigned to the control of the Board of Health, as it involves much responsibility and trouble of a kind we do not want to be compelled to assume; the political considerations are among the strongest considerations that would make it undesirable, as my experience has always proven that the less political strain there was brought to bear on any board the more effectively and efficiently it could discharge its proper duties; I do not see how, for the amount of money expended, the Bureau could fail to keep the streets in proper order, provided a proper system were adopted.

To Mr. Biglin—I should propose the districting of the City, and let one capable and responsible man have charge of each district, and by not employing such a decrepid class of men as are now very generally employed.

Q.—By Mr. Andrews—Do you know of any decrepid men employed by the bureau at present? A.—I should judge by their appearance that they were all decrepid.

Q.—Do you speak of the Italians, or of the American citizens, or of the Irishmen? A.—I don't refer to any particular class.

Q.—By Mr. Fish—Doctor, do you think you express the opinion of the board of which you are a member (the Health Board) in saying you don't want to be charged with the control of the street sweeping? A.—I do. We are not in a position to control the work as well as the Police Board could do it if they desired or understood it, with their large force of patrolmen to inspect the work and report as to the condition of the streets, and if the Police Board were to enforce the ordinances and exercise properly the power they have I think it would be good to have it made a bureau or commission responsible to its own head, or heads appointed for life or during good behavior, and divide the City so as to give each subordinate officer a block or district under his care; make the workmen furnish their own tools, so that they would be careful of them, and pay a fair price for horse hire, so as to compensate for putting good, strong horses to the work.

Mr. Eastman—Doctor, I have noticed in Mulberry street and the Five Points that large quantities of refuse and garbage are thrown about the streets. Commissioner Charlick says they can't enforce the ordinances. Have you power to enforce them? A.—We have not. It is for the Police to enforce them. Worth and some other streets there are disinfected by our force every week, as owing to a technicality in the law the pavement which was torn up some time ago has not been since replaced.

Frank Swift, formerly offal contractor in the City of Brooklyn, was called to the stand, and testified as to the value and means of separating the vegetable matter contained in the refuse from the ashes and dirt.

District Inspector James Lee was recalled, and testified that efforts had been made to effect a separation of ashes and garbage, but that it had proved a failure, because people living in the tenement quarters of the City would not keep the materials in separate vessels so that carts might gather them separately. The Board of Health failed to enforce the ordinances.

To Gen. Barlow—They passed an ordinance requiring ashes and garbage to be kept separate, and failed to enforce the ordinance by bringing suit against the landlords of the houses where the ordinances were not complied with.

Q.—Do you understand that the Sanitary Police are not under the orders of the Board of Health? A.—No, I do not; I understand that they are under their orders.

Commissioner Russell was next sworn on behalf of the committee. Mr. Eastman said: I have just been up Fifth avenue, Commissioner, in consequence of a note I received while sitting here, just now, and I find in the gutters everywhere large accumulations of light, dry, dusty street dirt. In the neighborhood of Twenty-eighth to Thirty-first streets this dry refuse is all aflame, and the smoke is almost stifling to passers by. Ladies have to go on the other side of the street. There are about the streets I have named at least five loads of this stuff in the gutters, and people in the houses in the vicinity are bringing out water in pails to put out the fire. Now, who is responsible for this state of affairs? A.—That is an affair of street-cleaning, which is under the charge of the Board of Police. I noticed this rubbish burning in Broadway to-day myself, and I think the street should have been swept last night, when the stuff was dry and light, and could be easily removed. The reason why that was not done so I am given to understand was that there are no funds left in the hands of the board. I have never seen such a state of affairs as this in my forty years of residence in the City.

Gen. Barlow—And you think the City was never so liable to conflagration, owing to improperly swept or rather unswept streets. [Laughter.] Who compose the Street-cleaning Committee in your Board? A.—Commissioners Charlick, Gardner, and Duryee.

Q.—Commissioner, do you remember how much was paid for disinfecting the stuff placed on the Long Island Railroad Company's lots at Newtown Creek? A.—I think it was $1,250 paid to John Kerrigan. I am informed that it can be done on the scows at the rate of $5 per scow load, and that a light layer of earth placed over this refuse stuff where it is filled in will do a great deal toward disinfecting it.

By Mr. Biglin—Where is the board dumping stuff now? A.—On Mr. Pidgeon's property, at Hunter's Point. Yesterday afternoon Inspector Thorne came to me and said he had no place to dump the stuff, and that so far as he knew the cheapest way to dispose of it was to take it to Mr. Pidgeon's lots. Upon consultation it was decided that he should put it there for the present. This is the same property that Mr. Pidgeon offered the board first $30,000 and then $40,000 to fill in.

Q.—Is he willing to go on with the contract now on those terms? A.—He is quite willing, and will give ample security for the payment when the filling in is completed. He is not paying anything for what is now being done, as no contract has been entered into. Of course, it would not be profitable to take his bid if it cost the City $200,000 to put the stuff on his lots; but, as his offer stands, if entered into, it is the best ever made to the City.

Q.—He wants it filled six feet above high-water mark, and how would it be if that salt-meadow land should sink six feet? A.—It cannot sink six feet, for I have been over it, and find that the natural bottom is very solid.

Mr. Braman—But if it should sink through to China, and the City was bound by that contract, they would have to go on filling just the same till they made it six feet above high-water mark. [Laughter.]

Gen. Barlow here read from an official abstract from the books that while it appeared that the board had spent $50,000 more than was appropriated in 1873, the rate of cost of sweeping, per yard, as shown by the number of yards swept, and the total cost has increased largely. In 1873 the cost had been: In March, 81 cents per cubic yard; in April, 32 cents; in May, 69 cents; in June, 79 cents; in July, 88 cents; in August, 98 cents; in September, $1 05; in October, $1 03; in November, 91 cents; and in December only 35 cents.

Mr. Gott, Clerk of the Treasurer of the Board of Police, was recalled, and testified that the amount expended in 1873 from the appropriations of 1874 was 50,700, and some odd dollars which he could not remember, making in all $1,095,000 for the year.

Gen. Barlow then stated that a comparison of figures from the books showed that in six months of 1872 9,885 miles of streets were swept at a cost of $13 20 per mile, and that in the year 1873, 11,151 miles had been swept at a total cost of $259,276, or an average of $23 25 per mile.

This being the close of the testimony at hand, Mr. Eastman announced that the committee would meet in executive session on Monday evening, at Albany, to consider whether they had obtained all the necessary information, and that if they were satisfied with the evidence obtained, they would not return to the City for any further sittings. The committee then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

Business at the Excise Office at present is rather dull, judging from the few applications being made, although an unusual number of licenses were granted during the week on accumulated applications. The Police—perhaps for reasons best known to themselves—seem to be totally adverse to reporting delinquencies and violations of the Excise law. The Board of Excise is anxious to know why the Police Board does not do its duty in this respect, but the Police Board wishes it to be understood that it is not to be "ordered" by the Excise Board. The following is a statement of the business transacted by the Excise Board during the week ending yesterday: Monday, ten applications, amount received, $735 70; Tuesday, eight applications, amount, $590; Wednesday, three applications, amount, $145; Thursday, five applications, amount, $430; Friday, three applications, amount, $160; Saturday, seven applications, amount, $630. Total number of applications made during the week 36; total amount, $2,690 70; total number of applications since June 1, 1873, to date, 7,497; total amount received with same, $660,447 64. Licenses granted during the week, 202; refused, 4. Money returned for refused licenses, $130. The following is a classified list of the total number of licenses granted by the present board from June 1, 1873, to date: Twenty first-class, 105 second-class, 2,928 third class, 598 fourth class, 1,393 fifth class. Total, 5,044.

RESCUE OF SEAMEN BY THE STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA.

On Thursday, Feb. 26, in latitude 47° 52', longitude 22° 36', during a very heavy gale, which had lasted four or five days, a vessel was sighted by the steam-ship Algeria showing signals of distress, and Capt. Lott decided to lay to and render all assistance possible. A volunteer crew of seven men was formed, headed by Third Officer Hartford, and a life-boat manned and launched. A terrific sea was running, and it was with the greatest difficulty and danger that the boarding was effected. On reaching the deck the vessel was discovered to be the brig Folden, from Callao for Queenstown, laden with sugar. She had four feet of water in her hold, and her pumps were out of order. Notwithstanding the heavy sea, the crew, consisting of the Captain and seven men, were safely transferred to the Algeria. The passengers of the Algeria held a meeting, at which £100 were raised and distributed among the two crews, Officer Hartford receiving £40, the rescuing crew £42, and the rescued crew £18. Much praise is due to Capt. Lott.

DOGMATIC.

Louis Kemp charged Frank Harris, of No. 62 East Broadway, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, with stealing from him a valuable spaniel. Kemp swore the dog was his, and Harris swore just as positively that he owned the animal, and had it for over three years. Justice Flammer decided the case in this fashion: "Kemp and Harris, you both go outside the court-room and stand at two street about ten yards apart; whichever of you the dog goes for he shall be declared the rightful owner." They did so, and the dog was then let out and bounded straight for Kemp.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

HOW THE FOREIGN MAILS ARE RECEIVED—THEIR CONDITION ON ARRIVAL—WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

So many unjust accusations have been made against the New-York Post Office authorities, as to the opening by employes of letters in the German mails upon arrival in this City, that Postmaster James has deemed it necessary to furnish the public with a true explanation of the trouble. Accordingly, by invitation, a representative of THE TIMES was present at the opening of the mail from Hamburg and Prussia, received from the Mosel yesterday morning. Much might be written of the explanations given by the officials to angry fault-finders, who do not consider that in the transmission of foreign mails there are many difficulties to contend against. A brief citation of facts ought to satisfy all. The English mails come in splendid condition, the packages being wrapped in double thicknesses of durable paper and bound with strong twine. The Swiss mails are also received in good order, the packages being of smaller size, and like the English mails are securely put together. But the German mails are put up in large, unwieldy packages, the wrapping-paper used being of a miserable spongy texture and the twine of insufficient strength. Let the reader follow the course of these mails and he can easily see wherein the troubles lies. The Prussian closed mail, as it is called, and in regard to which fault is found, is first made up on the postal cars between Cologne, Prussia, and Verviers, Belgium. From Verviers the bags are carried to Ostend, thence by steamer to Dover, thence by rail to London and Southampton, where they are placed on the steamers for New-York. In crossing the Atlantic the bags rub against each other incessantly, and the packages within are pretty thoroughly tried before arrival here. Then another handling comes in before the Post Office employes receive them. The mail by the Mosel, received yesterday, comprised 139 bags, being a double mail, a portion having been taken on the Mosel from the Silesia, which put back in stress of weather. When the bags were opened yesterday almost every package was found broken open, the flimsy wrapping-paper having actually worn out, and the edges of letter envelopes, in some instances, being open as if cut with a knife. This can be seen at the opening of any German mail, and it is in this that the trouble arises. All letters found worn open are laid at once upon the desk of Mr. Yeoman, the General Superintendent, and are by him bound together separately as well as possible with rubber bands, and are stamped "Received at the New-York Post Office in bad order." There is no need of saving anything more. Recipients of letters in this condition may justly feel irritated, but let them lay the blame where it belongs, in the miserable packing of the mails, and not at the door of officials who we know are only desirous to satisfy all in the discharge of their duty.

THE FREEMAN MATRICIDE.

THE PRISONER CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER AND SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS IN THE STATE PRISON.

The trial of Joseph Freeman, charged with the murder of his mother, at Bergen City, N. J., in January last, was concluded in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer, last evening. Immediately after the assembly of the court, Judge Bedle proceeded to charge the jurors. He said that in order to convict the defendant of murder in the first degree, the jurors must be satisfied of the intention to shoot his mother, and the intention must have been fully conceived and purposely executed. If the prisoner, in attempting to kill himself, accidentally killed his mother, he was guilty of murder in the second degree. Suicide was a felony, the commission of which was within the definition of the statute which prescribes that a killing in the commission of a felony is murder of the second degree. If the prisoner drew his pistol for the purpose of threatening his mother, and it exploded, killing her, then his crime was manslaughter. The Judge then proceeded to lay down the law of insanity as applied to criminal acts. He said that the jurors must be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt of the prisoner's insanity, or they could not acquit him on that ground. He concluded by making a masterly analysis of the testimony bearing on the question of insanity, and after he had concluded left no doubt on the minds of the jurors of the prisoner's sanity.

The case was given to the jury at 12:15 P. M. At 6:15 o'clock, after an absence of six hours, they announced that they had agreed. They were brought into Court, and stated that they had agreed upon a verdict of manslaughter.

Judge Bedle immediately called the prisoner up for sentence. He said that the jurors had done rightly in disregarding the insanity plea, and in not finding a verdict of murder in the first degree. As to whether he had been guilty of either of the other degrees of homicide was a question purely for them, and the court was satisfied with their verdict. It only remained now for the Court to pronounce sentence. He was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years—the extreme penalty of the law. The prisoner received the verdict and sentence with the most stoical indifference.

NEWARK CITY OFFICIALS INDICTED.

The Grand Jurors who have been investigating cases in the Essex County Court at Newark concluded their labors yesterday, and presented a number of indictments against Newark city officials. The indictments charge the accused parties with having entered into a conspiracy to defraud the city in the laying of the pavement on Springfield avenue. One is against Alderman Stanisby, as Chairman of the Street Committee; F. W. Sullivan, as the present, and Chief of Police Rogers, as the former, Street Commissioner; Messrs. Bechtel and Dyke, who served as inspectors of the work, and Messrs. Stanley as contractors. A second indictment is for misconduct in office, and charges Alderman Stanisby and Judge Young with having been interested in the sale of assessed property in Fourteenth street. The defendants mentioned in the conspiracy indictments were required to give bail in $10,000 each, and those in the misconduct indictment in $1,000 each. The trials were set down for April 21. The Grand Jurors handed in a long presentment, in which they say that their investigation of charges against city officials has been rigid, and that, though absolute fraud may not be proven, trickery and moral wrong would be shown. The presentment advises the payment of the Aldermen a fair salary, and suggests that the rapid making of improvements is a means of oppressing the citizens. The Grand Jurors also protest against the erection of Newark into a county by itself. They say that it means a Sheriff, Grand Jury, Chosen Freeholders, and Road Board, nominally elected, but virtually appointed by whoever may fill the city offices. The presentment was ordered on file, and the Grand Jurors were discharged for the term.

FREE THINKERS AND TRADES-UNION CONVENTION.

The German Free Thinkers and Trades-union delegations, organized to proceed against the Police Commissioners on account of the Tompkins square affair last January, and for their repeated interference, as is alleged, with free speech, held another meeting at the Turn Hall last night, when Wm. Homrichhausen presided. The Secretary, Carl Theyer, read letters from Congressmen S. S. Cox and Fernando Wood, and Assistant Aldermen Healey and Theiss, in response to letters addressed to them by the convention in reference to the conduct of the Police Commissioners toward the working men. Hon. S. S. Cox, in his letter, says that he knows no limit to full debate, except the tyrannical previous question in Congress, the hour-rule, and a certain peculiar force outside legislative bodies, known as the Police; and progress, he says, is not facilitated by the knock-down argument of a locust club.

Mr. Theyer submitted a report of a committee composed of H. Dathe, Theyer, and John Swinton, who were sent to Albany to lay the complaints against the Police Commissioners before the Legislature. The committee had a hearing on the subject before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, and the result of the action, it was stated, has been that a resolution has been introduced in the Legislature calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges against the Police Commissioners growing out of the Tompkins square disturbances.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major Quincy A. Gillmore, United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, and Dr. G. W. Wood, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

State Senator D. P. Wood, of Syracuse, and Ex-Congressman J. M. Warren, of Troy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Earl of Dunraven, Adone Manor, Limerick, Ireland; Viscount Parker, and Dr. Kingsley, of England, and Andrew Allan, of Montreal, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. H. Hamlin, Maine; Hon. Horace Maynard, Tennessee, and Hon. Lyman K. Bass, of Buffalo, are at the Windsor Hotel.

CANDIDATES FOR STATE PRISON.

Henry Hawkins and Thomas R. Wiley, two youths of sixteen, residing at No. 328 West Twenty-ninth street, and No. 656 Ninth avenue, were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of breaking open and robbing the billiard saloon of Frederick Hauke, of No. 308 West Thirty-seventh street, on the night of the 13th. The property stolen consisted of four billiard-balls, 1,500 cigars, and cash—in all amounting to $860. They were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There were twenty-three fires during the past week, involving a loss of $17,465; insurance, $121,000.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the apartments of Mrs. Planisky, on the fourth floor of No. 10 Union square, causing $100 damage.

George Lockwood was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for stealing a brass galley from the composing-room of the New-York *World* office.

The total receipts of cotton in this City yesterday, were 2,802 bales, of which 1,424 bales were from Norfolk, and 1,378 bales received by railway.

Coroner Eickhoff was yesterday notified by the District Attorney's office that his proposed reopening of the inquest in the Schweich case would be illegal.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the roof of the three-story frame building No. 217 Franklin street, occupied by Samuel Thompson. Damage $50.

William Bresney, aged nineteen, of No. 302 West Fifty-fifth street, fell from a wagon at Fourth avenue and Seventy-fourth street, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

The steam-ships Baltic and Main, which left this port for Europe yesterday, took sixty-five letter-bags, containing 83,000 letters, and 120 bags containing papers and printed matter.

John Meyer was held in $500 bail, yesterday, by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $2 from Mary Fidler, of No. 161 Essex street.

Patrick Kearney, aged fifteen, of No. 510 West Thirty-third street, received a severe scalp-wound yesterday by being struck on the head by a stone thrown at him by an unknown lad in Greene street.

Theodore Van Cott, two years old, of No. 49 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, died yesterday from a pistol-shot wound received accidentally at the hands of his elder brother, nine years old.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Education will be held to-morrow at 4 P. M., when further testimony will be taken in regard to the evils arising from the disreputable houses in the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards.

Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Cyrus W. Field will appear before the joint committee of the State Legislature on Tuesday next, to give the views of the Chamber on the Canal Funding amendment.

There will be divine service to-day at 10:30 A. M., at the Russian-Greek Chapel, No. 951 Second avenue. After the liturgy, a quartet of Russian gentlemen will sing several psalms in the Sclavonic language. The chapel is open to the public.

The committee, composed of Messrs. Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Cowdin, Low, and Chittenden, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to accompany the remains of the late Hon. Charles Sumner to Boston, left the City at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mrs. Walker C. Lyman, in response to a call from a number of ladies in this City, will commence a series of lectures exclusively for ladies on Monday afternoon, March 16, at Association Hall, taking as his subject the circulation and microscopic wonders of the blood.

The Chamber of Commerce sent 500 copies of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Ways and Means Committee relative to the collection of moieties, to the Produce Exchange yesterday morning, and the entire lot was distributed among the members yesterday.

Mr. Edward Heilbuth, formerly a member of the Cotton Exchange, died in this City yesterday. The deceased had an office at No. 3 Cotton Exchange, and was esteemed by those who knew him. A meeting of the Exchange will be held to-morrow to take action in regard to the death of Mr. Heilbuth.

A dispatch received at the Merchants' News-room, Pine street, yesterday stated that the steam-ship State of Alabama, from Glasgow, for New-York, put in at St. Johns, Newfoundland, with her fore-compartments full of water. The steamer had been four days among the ice, and it had been found necessary to throw overboard 400 tons of barley.

The annual meeting of the Insurance Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway. H. H. Lamport presided. The report of the Treasurer showed the increase for the past year to be $2,901 18; expenditures, $1,271 03, leaving a balance of $1,630 15 in the treasury. The association has now a permanent fund of $4,000, besides $587 90 in the treasury.

The sales of postage stamps at the New-York Post Office during the past week were $54,800. Yesterday was an unusually large foreign day at the Post Office. The Mosel brought 139 bags and the Galveston, from Havana, brought 447 letters. The steamer Main, for Southampton and Bremen, carried 37 bags of letters and 51 bags of papers; Baltic, for Liverpool, 28 bags of letters and 69 bags of papers; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall, 14 bags of letters and 14 bags of papers; City of Mexico, for Havana and Vera Cruz, 4 bags letters and 3 bags papers. Total, 96,500 letters and papers.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 384 arrests during the week.

The taxes collected during the week amounted to $58,821 86.

At Plymouth Church, Wednesday evening, March 25, a glee and madrigal concert will be given for the benefit of the Homeopathic Hospital.

A regular meeting of the Bar Association of Brooklyn will be held in the City Court-room, County Court-house, on Monday, March 16, at 4 P. M.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of Greenpoint will be held this week for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to secure better accommodations from the Greenpoint Ferry Company.

At the services this morning in the Church of Our Savior, Rev. Dr. Putnam will preach on the "Life and Character of Charles Sumner." Dr. Putnam was for twenty-five years an intimate friend of the dead Senator.

A petition signed by seventy-five persons residing in the district of assment, has been presented to the Assessment Committee of the Board of Aldermen, protesting against the repavement of Washington street.

Dr. Porteous has accepted the call extended to him at the meeting of his friends in Styles Hall, on Thursday night. No church has yet been secured, but several committees have been appointed to establish a regular church organization.

Services will be held for the first time in the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Stephen's, corner of Summit and Hick's streets, this morning. The church, which is not yet entirely completed, is a magnificent structure, and has cost $160,000.

In the suit of Whitlock against the New-York *Tribune*, to recover $3,500 alleged to be due on commissions for advertisements, a motion was made, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, for an order allowing plaintiff to examine the books of defendants for the purpose of obtaining a bill of particulars of his claim. Decision reserved.

It is the purpose of Postmaster Talbot to have all the Post Offices on Long Island under direct control of the general office in Brooklyn before the close of the year. As it is now, letters addressed to people living in Suffolk and Queens Counties, which come first to the Brooklyn Post Office, have to be sent from there to the New-York Post Office, and re-mailed to their destination.

LONG ISLAND.

It will be lawful to catch trout on Long Island on and after to-morrow. The fish are said to be in fine condition in all the preserves, the Winter having been unusually favorable for them.

The fire which destroyed the Methodist Church at Youngport, is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, from the fact that there was a line of scattered straw to the church from a neighboring barn. The congregation propose to rebuild the church in a different location, and work upon the new structure will be commenced immediately.

As the ferry-boat Garden City, from Hunter's Point, and the Alaska, from Williamsburg, were coming down the East River yesterday morning, they collided, and the Alaska was struck with such force that the forward ladies' cabin was stove in from one end to the other. The passengers sitting there were warned in time of the approaching disaster, and left their seats before the crash came. The Garden City was uninjured.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A German Lutheran church has been founded in the village of Sing Sing under the pastoral charge of Rev. G. W. Drees from Brooklyn.

School Commissioner Palmer, of the First District of Westchester County, on calling at School No. 6, City of Yonkers, for the purpose of inspection, was refused admission to the class rooms by the principal.

The Boston, New-York and Montreal Railroad Company will resume work at an early day. In the meantime carpenters are busily engaged getting the depot at North Yonkers ready for the accommodation of passengers.

A system of telegraphic alarm signals is being put into operation by the Police Commissioners of Yonkers. Alarm boxes will be placed in various localities from which signals for additional force, ambulance, or in case of fire, can be transmitted.

A young men's Republican club has been organized in the City of Yonkers, with the following officers: C. B. Waring, President; Wm. H. Guernsey and Eugene Odell, Vice Presidents; Dr. E. Alexander Houston, Secretary; Wm. H. Myers, Treasurer, and S. H. Thayer, Jr., Chairman of Executive Committee.

STATEN ISLAND.

Representatives of the various companies composing the Staten Island Fire Department held a meeting last evening at the house of Truck No. 1, at Stapleton. Mr. Beam, the Chief of the department, who presided, proposed that a bill should be prepared for presentation to the Legislature providing for the appointment of a Fire Marshal at a salary of $500 per annum, and an assistant for each town at a salary of $300 each.

Francis Wiener, who was arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, on Thursday, upon the charge of setting fire to the Staten Island Railroad Depot building at Richmond Valley, and held in $2,000 bail, appeared yesterday for examination before the same Justice. He pleaded not guilty, but there being a dozen witnesses from his own neighborhood who testified against him, and the circumstantial evidence being strong, the Justice concluded to hold him, and he was committed to the County Jail, in default of $2,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury at the April term of the Oyer and Terminer.

NEW-JERSEY.

Judge Gifford, of the Essex County Sessions, yesterday sentenced Thompson, charged with having defrauded Nutna Lodge, to the State Prison for two years.

Dr. Ricardo, a physician of Passaic, was held in $10,000 to answer in civil action for the recovery of damages for alleged malpractice in setting the broken arm of Walter M. Schafer.

At about 1:30 yesterday morning fire broke out in Washington Hall, corner of Jersey and Newark avenues, Jersey City, and the building and stock in the stores beneath it were damaged about $2,000.

At a meeting of property-holders on Friday evening, a committee of twelve was appointed to confer with the Elizabeth Street Committee to urge the opening of First street to the Singer Sewing-machine Works.

The Paterson Board of Education, at a special meeting on Friday evening, listened to the annual report of Superintendent Laird. It stated that the schools last year cost the city $76,034 78, and that the average enrollment was 5,835 pupils. The estimate for next year's expenses was $78,855.

The body of a man, supposed to be a cough-drop vender named Davis, of Brooklyn, was found on the Erie Railway track at Rutherford Park, a couple of days ago. At an inquest held on Friday, it was shown that he had fallen from the arched bridge over the railroad track and was instantly killed.

INDUSTRIAL POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Industrial Political Association met, last evening, at Masonic Hall, James Connolly presiding. The report of the Committee on Legislation, showing that the committee had communicated with members of the Legislature relative to the future election of Commissioners, was the signal of a long debate on the question of discharging the Committee on Legislation. Mr. T. Tomlinson thought that the association might as well be disbanded if the committee were discharged, and in the course of his remarks prophesied a civil commotion, but which would not originate among the working classes, who will in all cases support the laws. It was finally resolved to continue the committee in power. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Legislation to wait upon the Fire Commissioners and request that the plumbing contract awarded by the board to Ex-Commissioner John J. Blair for plumbing be revoked, and that the Commissioners give the work to practical plumbers.

M. REGAMEY DISPLEASES A BALTIMOREAN.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Friday says: "Among the performers now at Front Street Theatre is M. Felix Regamey, whose talents consist in depicting with remarkable celerity crayon likenesses of popular individuals. For this purpose he employs a canvas screen about six feet square, and while at work last night in representing portraits of Ex-Gov. Whyte and Mayor Vansant, a man, who evidently deemed the portraits miserable caricatures, suddenly left his seat in the orchestra, and mounting the stage, tumbled the screen upon the head of M. Regamey, and insisted that the artist and his productions should be removed from the stage. When the audience had recovered from their astonishment the theatre rang with deafening shouts of laughter, and in the midst of the uproar a policeman appeared on the stage and forced the intrusive censor to retire."

RHODE ISLAND MILITIA BILL.

The Providence *Journal* does not seem to be quite satisfied with the proposed new Rhode Island Militia bill. It talks about it in this way: "Speaking with all deference, and under correction if mistaken in the purport of the bill, we agree with Mr. Currey in his remark that the Militia bill which passed the Senate 'is a slow distilling poison.' It is apparently a compromise; is neither hawk nor buzzard; expensive without usefulness; a sham which provides for no soldiers, and gives the effectual Militia neither countenance nor dollars. It proposes to do what it cannot accomplish, and the good of an entire remodeling of the system, and the saving of a large useless expenditure, it ignores."

[Advertisement.]
A SPECIALTY.—KNOX'S Spring style a specialty. Ready now. KNOX, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco, &c.—F. M. Ring, John J. Ring, F. A. Lord, Mrs. E. F. Jones, Mrs. Black and child, E. H. Hazard and wife, Mrs. J. Martiny, F. F. Seeland, T. H. Gilbert and wife and 2 infants, W. R. Roberts and wife, F. W. Walsh, A. M. Wilson, S. S. Pearson, G. B. Hackett and wife, Mrs. Kinnier, A. Alger, Mrs. Maxwell, Henry C. Wood, Miss E. J. Wood, Mrs. M. L. Graff, E. L. Clapp, S. D. Percy, H. M. Robinson, Mrs. J. M. Douglass and 2 children, E. Hooker, J. A. Mosgrove, A. G. Creigh, F. Dana, Mrs. G. Hopkins, J. H. Marten, T. Hogan, G. Freeborn, J. S. Burgess, Geo. E. Goddard, Mrs. Ralph, E. J. Harrington, Dr. S. M. Dennis, Ira Smith and wife, H. Haywood, B. Haywood, J. D. Meagher, wife, and four children, Moses Lilenthal, A. J. Stahlberg, P. O'Leary and wife, P. J. O'Leary, Geo. Frank, J. W. Bourgeaulet, Nelson Herbert, A. W. Bogert, wife and child, Miss Lucy J. Barnes, Miss C. J. Whiting, E. P. Cutler, Jr., Henry Newton, Miss Catherine Burns, Miss M. Worden, Miss Mary Weaver, Chas. Lasselle and wife, C. C. Lasselle, O. C. Smith, F. W. Smith, C. W. Chamberlain and wife, E. A. Lawrence and wife, Miss Mary V. Farrin, L. F. Moulton, Mrs. Thos. F. Quirk, child, and two infants, David Jones, Wm. Matthews, M. S. Serevance, Miss M. A. Fulton, B. F. Ricker, F. A. Sampson and wife, A. Sanborn, Miss Dwyer, Miss McBeon, Alice Shannon, T. G. Ralph, W. F. Holmes, J. Taylor, Mrs. C. M. Linsted and child, Henry E. Putnam, John Forbes, Daniel Devlin, Richard Boyce, wife and son, John Herbert, wife and five children, John Griffith, Wm. Coleman, J. B. Gangler, wife, niece and two children, Mrs. Kur and son, M. McClain and wife, James Scott, Miss Weber, Dr. Schumacher, Miss Emma J. Dristen, Thomas Moore, Lieut. Richard M. Cutes and wife, United States Navy, J. E. Dickens, A. G. Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Gilles, V. Benedict, J. O. Bradford and child, Henry Smith. For Way Ports—Mrs. Commodore A. G. Gray and child, William Hunt, Dr. Alberto de Aguiro, Geo. S. Wardle, J. R. Pomeroy, Frank H. Nichols, F. Garcia y Garcia and wife, Mr. Eddy, P. S. Malcolm, A. Pilat, Charles Miller, T. G. Hull, Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, United States Navy, and fifty sailors, United States Navy.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Andrew Low, Capt. G. J. F. Winding, John Orpe, J. T. Glassco, H. W. Glassco, George Hamlin, Thomas Herran, M. L. Briggs, Richard Walsh, T. A. Bishop, J. A. De Peyster, L. H. Hastings, Jr., Herbert Clive, Wilson R. C. Passy, G. W. White, Mrs. White, Master Park White, Herman Sus, Miss Ada Strang, Miss S. Boynton, Henry Bowring, Mrs. Bowring, Charles Lichtenberg, Mrs. Lichtenberg, Miss E. M. Lichtenberg, M. Aquilino Ordoney, Henry Roebuck, R. G. Bean, Mr. Glenzer, Mrs. Glenzer, Edmund Howl, Ben. Holladry, Jr., Baron De Busiere.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—G. S. Holmes, Robert Dillon, Paul Bossart, Joseph Bowls, William Bolshauw, W. F. Vail, N. D. Taylor, Charles T. Lange, Miss Mary Galvin and daughter, L. Laisell, Frank Owens, Geo. A. Benedict and wife, Mrs. M. A. Brecinridge and daughter, Miss Cordelia Clark, Miss S. A. Frost, C. D. Thomas, wife, and child, E. H. Peckham, W. B. Snow, Miss Alice Mayfield, Miss Minnie Bours, Mrs. D. C. Winslow, Miss Delia Winslow, August Pichot, Constantine Wiest, W. Balder, W. Hols, David Orr.

In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.—J. A. Bastin, D. Strumk, Henry Spencer, Mrs. Henry Spencer, Miss Fannie Sankey, Mr. Hines, Mrs. Hines and children, Mrs. E. Cooper, Jas. Williams, Rocco Misse, Miss Shetland, J. E. Bowe, Miss Emma Bowe, Mr. Murdock, W. B. Lyman, John Potter, Mrs. Potter, Miss Jenks, W. Baker.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—C. Smith and wife, Miss Annie Scanlan, Wm. Murray, wife, and three children, Mrs. Phelan and daughter, Miss Mahoney, Miss Cavanaugh, John Rue, Lambert Roe, C. A. Davis, H. Cox, N. P. Stebbins, H. Sizer, A. L. Ramsay, F. S. Leroan, Chas. Muller, N. McLaughlin, Frank Stibell, H. Singleman, G. N. Broomall, Louis Fass, Jas. J. Mamion, M. Muldoon, J. M. Edwards, M. Hirsch, Theo. Reineck, and 25 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:12 | Sun sets.....6:07 | Moon rises..5:04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:45 | Gov. Island..6:34 | Hell Gate...7:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, March 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Ellison, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Main, (Ger.,) Urautsch, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Mexico, Sherwood, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall via Kingston, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; George Cromwell, Crawford, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, F. Baker; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C. [illegible] & Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; North Point, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Richmond, Read, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Atlantic King, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, H. Sweetland & Co.

Barks Anna, (Norw.,) Neilson, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Venus, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cronstadt, Tetens & Bockmann; San Sebastian, (Span.,) Tarzado, Santander for orders, Commercial Warehouse Co.; Stefano, (Ital.,) Genta, Leith, Slocovich & Co.; Templer, Wilson, Baltimore, E. F. Davies & Co.

Brigs Barbarossa, (Ital.,) Valle, Barrow, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; Emelia, (Ital.,) Garguelo, Genoa, A. P. Agresta; Jane Frances, (Br.,) Jones, Kingston, Jam., Geo. F. Bulley; Alwine, (Ger.,) Schade, Norkoping, W. Junge & Co.; W. C. Mariner, Low, St. Jago de Cuba, R. Sanchez y Dolz; Hall Columbia, Brereton, Cadiz, (Sp.,) Tupper & Beattie.

Schrs. Clara Woodhouse, Mount, Brazos Santiago, Woodhouse & Rudd; Charles A. Colcomb, Fennimore, Aspinwall, B. F. Metcalf; A. F. Ames, Jamieson, Cardenas, &c., H. P. Brown & Co.; Katie Ranger, Martin, Key West and Cedar Keys, Behner & Pinckney; C. H. Kelly, Chase, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Mosel, (Ger.,) Ernst, Bremen Feb. 28, and Southampton March 3, with mdse. and 241 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. March 10, 822 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Rhein, hence for Bremen; 12th, 355 miles, passed a National steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) Gibson, Liverpool Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Clapp, New-Orleans March 7, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Schr. Madawaska, Tucker, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. E. L. Treffethen, Darling, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. Mariner, Rich, Greenwich.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S. W., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Trinacria, for Glasgow; Spain, City of Baltimore, and Baltic, for Liverpool; H. Chauncey, for Aspinwall; City of Mexico, for Havana; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; Western Metropolis, and George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond; ships Alice Buck and Carrollton, for San Francisco; barks Stag, for Gibraltar; Clara, for Buenos Ayres; brigs Fidelia, for Gibraltar; Caprera, for Port-au-Prince; schrs. J. M. Flanagan, for Manzanilla; Maud C., for St. Kitts; Clara Woodhouse, for Blazos; R. E. Tates, for Galveston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 14.—Arr., bark Elgin, from Havana, and schr. Nellie Scott, from Cardenas.

Cld., steamers Fanny Cadwallader and Vindicator, for New-York; Saragossa, for Savannah, and Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; barks Countess of Dufferin, for Londonderry, and Ocean Gem, for Belfast, Ireland; brigs Robert C. Wright, for Rio, and Dudley, for Paysander; and schrs. Wm. H. Travers, for Wilmington, N. C., and V. T. Hawley, for Charleston.

BOSTON, March 14.—Arr. steamers Somerset, from Baltimore; Centipede, from Philadelphia; Hecla, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 14.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore; ship Freedom, from Savannah; schr. Stampede from Boston.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Virginia, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 14.—Arr. barks Braziliera, from New-York, for Richmond; Laborumus, from Glasgow, for orders.

Passed out, ship Sirius, for Bremen; schr. D. R. Keeling, for the West Indies.

Sld. bark Bjorviken, in tow of the tug Dupont, for Baltimore.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 14.—Arr. bark Adeliza, from Shields.

Cld. bark Leamington, for Liverpool; schrs. Kate Mills, for Boston, and R. M. Hayward, for Providence.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 14.—The steam-ship Alhambra sld. for Portland this morning.

The steam-ship Acadian arr. from Portland this evening.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.—Cld. steam-ships Vanguard, for Liverpool; Carondelet and George Washington, for New-York, and ship Rosa Bonheur, for Valencia.

At the Passes—Arr. steam-ships Charles Albert, from Liverpool, and schr. Mathilde Kranz, from Boston.

Sld. steam-ship Strasburg, and bark Lady Hussell.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 14.—Arr. steam-ship Huntsville, from New-York; bark Sarah B. Cann, from London; brig Helene, from Bremer Haven; schr. Rosannah Rose, from Boston. The ship Phoenix, which was ashore on Friday night, has come up to the city. She is reported to be uninjured.

Cld. ships Pocahontas, for Amsterdam; barks Arcadia, for Havre; Ione Held, for Montevideo; Queen of Hearts, for Doboy; Margaret S. Wier, for Darien; schr. J. B. Anderson, for Georgetown. Sld. steam-ships San Jacinto, for New-York; America, for Baltimore; C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 13.—Arr. steamer McCulloch, from Provincetown, for New-York; schrs. Mary E. Gage and Lizzie D. Small, from Weehawken, for Boston; M. W. Hupper, from Darien 9 ds. for do.; H. D. May, from Baltimore, for do.; Helen Thompson, from New-Orleans; T. S. McLellan, from Port Johnson, for Boston; S. H. Sharp, from Hoboken, for do.; Sarah B., from Weehawken, for Machias; Helen M. Condon, from Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., for Rockland; Emma L. Porter, from Philadelphia, for Portland; B. W. Eldridge, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Pinta, from Bristol; Laura Robinson, from New-York, for Salem.

March 12, arr. schr. Juniata; she brought from the wreck of the brig Milwaukee all her sails, running-rigging, &c., eight bales of rags, one case of pictures, two cases of olive oil, two cases of wine, and one case contents unknown, all in good order.

Sld. steamer Centipede, schrs. J. W. Van Name, J. T. Manson, G. H. Phillips, Mary B. Dyer, Sarah J. Bright, Fleetwind, and Francis Hatch.

Wind N.W., strong; weather clear.

March 14.—Arr. schr. Skylark, from Boston, for Baltimore. She reports, on the morning of the 13th inst., off Fire Island, during a heavy N. W. gale, shipped a sea which swept decks, and at the same time parted mainsheet, mainboom, vessel leaking. Also arr. schr. Lucie M. Jenkins, from Virginia, for Boston.

Sld. steamer McCulloch; brig Merriwa; schrs. Lucy D., Lottie, John S. Detwiler, H. Prescott, John Carlton, Ella J., K. Howard, (Br.,) William L. Abbott, Edith B. Emmerson, Sea Foam, P. L. Whiton, Emma L. Porter, and Mary Cranmer.

9 A. M.—Wind, N. W., fresh; clear.

SPOKEN.

By pilot-boat G. F. Williams—Ship [illegible] Creasy, from London March 12 at 1 P. M., off [illegible]cock.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 14.—Sld. for the United States, Wosja, Trecl, Dubrovacki, [illegible], and [illegible]den.

Arr. from the United States on the 13th inst., [illegible], Aladdin, Ephrem, Livingstone, and [illegible].

Arr. on the 14th, [illegible] and [illegible].

The bark Columbus, from Darien, for [illegible], has arrived at Scilly much damaged.

REMOVAL.

BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME ST.,

HAVE REMOVED THE MANUFACTURING BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS TO THEIR NEW FACTORY,

BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.,

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND IN THE COUNTRY, THEIR DOWN-TOWN WARE-ROOMS REMAINING AS BEFORE AT

5th av. and 14th st,

WITH LARGELY INCREASED FACILITIES TO INSURE THOROUGHNESS AND PROMPTNESS, AND WITH A DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN THE REPUTATION OF THEIR PRODUCTIONS AS

THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY,

THEY INVITE A CONTINUATION OF THE PUBLIC FAVOR WHICH HAS GIVEN THEM A CONSTANTLY INCREASING BUSINESS DURING THEIR SEVENTEEN YEARS' OCCUPANCY OF THE OLD BROOME STREET ESTABLISHMENT.

CONNECTED WITH THEIR WORKS THEY HAVE A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE PERSONAL CARE OF A MEMBER OF THE FIRM.

NOTICE.

☞ IN ORDER TO PRESERVE OUR IDENTITY WITH THE OLD LOCALITY AND THE REPUTATION THERE MADE, WE SHALL CONTINUE TO SIGN AS AT FOOT, THAT WE MAY NOT BE CONFOUNDED WITH A JOINT STOCK COMPANY, TRADING IN CARRIAGES, UNDER A NAME VERY SIMILAR TO OUR OWN.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.

A CARD.

A bill having been introduced in both the Senate and Assembly at Albany entitled, "An act for the better protection of life and property from fire in cities," making it obligatory upon any lessee, owner, or occupant of more than one floor of any building in the State of New-York (excepting private residences) to procure one or more Fire Extinguishers, under pain of heavy fines and imprisonment, and the impression having gone abroad that this company suggested or was interested in the bill, we beg respectfully to state that we have had nothing whatever to do with that or any other bill introduced at Albany or any other capital, framed to compel people to buy Fire Extinguishers; that we deprecate legislation of that kind, and believe that it is never asked except by the owners of some apparatus the worthlessness of which should consign it to speedy oblivion.

The Babcock Extinguisher, manufactured by this company, has an established reputation, and we do not expect or desire parties to purchase unless convinced of its value as a protection from fire.

The Babcock Manufacturing Company,
No. 407 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, Corner 19th st.,
NEW-YORK.

Ladies and Children's
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS.

PLAIN, EMBROIDERED, AND LACE
Trimmed French Underwear
IN PERCALE AND LINEN,
VIZ.:
CHEMISES,
DRAWERS,
NIGHT DRESSES,
CAMISOLES,
WALKING SKIRTS,
CORSET COVERS,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
PIQUE DRESSES, &c., &c.

PLAIN SILKS.
GREATLY REDUCED.
BLACK SILKS,
EQUALLY LOW.

ALL THE LATEST
PARIS NOVELTIES
IN SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS
NOW OPEN.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
SPRING STYLES
NOW OPEN,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Lace Curtains, Drapery Materials,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Cretonnes, Satteens, &c., &c.
N. B.—Churches, Hotels, and Steamers furnished with dispatch.

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NEW STYLES.
Elegant Carpets,
JUST RECEIVED.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

CHENEY BROTHERS'
AMERICAN SILKS,
NEW SPRING COLORS.

The attention of discriminating purchasers is specially called to these fine silks, which are warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for variety, beauty, finish, and durability, and are specially noted for the fact that they will not crack or change color under the hardest usage, and as the best silks for the price in the market.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and 20th st., and
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CROSSLEY'S
WHOLESALE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.

	Per Yard.
English Body Brussels from	$1 50
English Tapestry Brussels from	1 00
Three-Ply Ingrain from	1 25
Ingrains from	50

BUY NOW AND SAVE 20 PER CT.

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Curtain Materials.
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B. L. Solomon & Sons
ARE OFFERING THE
Handsomest Stock of New Goods
They Have Ever Had,
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO FOR YEARS PAST.

DRAWINGS, PLANS, AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

657 & 659 Broadway,
[illegible]